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The above volume is filled with a beautiful selection of the choicest and most highly executed plain Cartes de visite, Rs. 250 net Cash.

N. B.—Including most of the crowned heads of Europe, the leading Statesmen, the most celebrated of the Church, and, in short, it is a collection replete with interest in every respect.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NOTICE.—Owing to the extent to which the disgraceful practice has been carried, of palming off inferior, indistinct, and inartistic productions as being original Photographs, HERBERT & Co. inform their correspondents that almost all genuine portraits bear the name of the Photographer or of the Publisher on the back or the front of the picture; where such a guarantee is not to be found, the Portraits, almost without exception, are utterly spurious.

HERBERT & Co. can guarantee that every portrait sold by them is a genuine production, and they solicit an inspection of their unequalled and interesting collection of Original Portraits, both plain and exquisitely colored.

CARTES DE VISITE.

AMONGST numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment, HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.
Sir Archibald Alison.
Duke of Athol.
Duc d' Aumale.
Auber.
Marie Amelie.
Cardinal Antonelli.
The Japanese Ambassadors, at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
T. Benedict, Esq.
Sterndale Bennett.
Mons Berryer.
Sergeant Bookin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
Buckstone.
Mrs. Billington.
Mademoiselle Bressant.
Agnes Bourcicault.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Sir James Bowring.
Lord Cowley.
Duke of Cambridge.
Duchess of Cambridge.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Richard Cobden.
Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
Michael Costa.
George Cruickshank, Esq.
Professor De Morgan.
Late Lord Canning.
The late Lady Canning.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duleep Singh the Maharajah.
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton.
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hotman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Baron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.

Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville.
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
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The late Genl. Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm. Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford
The O'Donoghu
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Panshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
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Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Mademoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song," from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare
Mrs. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Miss Louisa Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windham.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Mrs. Yelverton.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Price 12 Rs. per dozen, Plain.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.
H. R. H. The late Prince Consort.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. Princess Alice.
H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
H. R. H. Princess Helena.
H. R. H. Princess Louisa.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
H. R. H. Prince Leopold.
H. R. H. Princess Beatrice.

HERBERT & Co. can supply all the above Royal Portraits exquisitely colored by the first artists. Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE OF ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

HERBERT & Co. have also received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price, Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing-room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor: and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor of Russia, Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.
The Prince and The Princess Leinigen.
Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

October, 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—THE POWERS OF ATTORNEY held by the undersigned for the firm of WM. SIM and Co., will be withdrawn on the 7th November proximo, on which date the business will be closed.

Bombay, 24th October 1863. ED. PARKER. H. BYRAMJEE.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the undersigned, on WEDNESDAY 4th November at noon for the purpose of considering the advisability of rescinding No. 3 of the articles of association, which is as follows:—

"During the period of three years next after the registration of the Company, no transfer of any share shall be permitted except in cases when the same becomes necessary in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any shareholder, and also in the case of a female shareholder on her marriage."

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 24th October 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોરટ પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th „ „ 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES 250 PER SHARE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ASSOCIATION are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 20th November 1863, after which date, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over due Calls, and the Share will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office, No. 32, Medow Street, Bombay, 29th October 1863.

INDUSTRIAL MINES.

Fort William, the 17th August 1863,

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to carry on the Iron Works recently established at Burwai, on the Nurbudda, as a Government undertaking, will be prepared to receive offers from Capitalists desirous of taking up such enterprise for the sale or lease of the Works.

The annexed Extracts from a Report lately submitted to the Government of India will explain the present condition of the Works and the resources of the neighbouring country.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with the Governor General.

J. P. BEADLE, Lt.-Col., R.E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from a Report by the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, No. 533, dated 11th May 1863.

* * * * I have furnished a block plan of the works which shows the position of all the existing buildings. All of these buildings are finished, with the exception of the Calcining Kiln and the Forge, which are waiting for castings we had calculated upon making at the Works. The expenditure incurred upon them amounted to Rupees 66,194 up to the 1st March last, and I have estimated that their entire cost will amount to Rupees 85,000. I do not anticipate that any other buildings will be required for the manufacture of Bar Iron, with perhaps the exception of one or two of an inexpensive nature, such as a small Cupola Furnace and a Shed for calcined Ore; an increase in our manufactures will, of course, increase the buildings. I regret I am unable to furnish you with a general plan of the locality of the Works; the Village of Burwai, near which they have been erected, is one of considerable size and importance, it is in British Territory, and is situated two miles north of the Nurbudda, on the main road between Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from which it is only 40 miles distant. Its population amounts to 4,500, and no great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining labour from it for our operations: supplies also to any extent are procured there. It is also the residence of the Kamasider of the District, and the money transactions of the Works are in consequence easily arranged.

I do not know what the value of the machinery is, as it ~~has not been debited to the Works. I have furnished a list~~ of what we have received at Burwai, and Mr. Mitander is of opinion that we have sufficient for our present wants.

THE SUPPLY OF ORE.

We obtain Ore from the Mitanderpore Mine, 7 miles east of the Works, and from the Nandia Mine, an old Native working, three miles west of Burwai; both of the Ores have been described from Mr. Mitander's Report in the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of the 23rd April 1863, and by Dr. Oldham, to whom specimens were forwarded for analysis, in the following extract from his Report:—

"One specimen is a mass of almost pure homatile Iron Ore, evidently a piece of a vein or string of Ore. It is crystalline massive. It yields 62·22 per cent. of Iron, pure homatile would give 70·00 per cent.; the slight admixture in this Ore being chiefly Silica."

"The second specimen is a Breccia made up of broken fragments of Ore and other materials recemented by Crystalline Carbonate of Lime. It forms on the whole a very hard, tough, and difficult frangible mass. In such a rock the only fair plan to arrive at an average result, as to its composition, would be to reduce a considerable mass of the rock to powder, thoroughly mix up this, and then take a sample from the mixed product."

This of course we were unable to do satisfactorily, but so far as was possible with a hand specimen it has been done.

A fair sample of the whole mass gives 50·63 per cent. of Iron. Picked from the richer portions it yielded 57·95 per cent. Both these are very rich and valuable ores of Iron, and with proper treatment will yield excellent metal. Unless some care be taken, if the ordinary processes by a *Blast Furnace* be used in the reduction of these, the probability is that the Iron will be *cold short*, but this can be readily prevented.

Dr. Oldham's analysis of these Ores is considered by Mr. Mitander to be too favorable for a working estimate, and his calculations do not allow for more than 43 per cent. of Iron from the Mitanderpore Ore, and 33 per cent. from the Nandia Ore. The specimen which were forwarded to Dr. Oldham were probably richer than the average produce of the Mine.

Note.—The estimated cost of the Ore at the Furnace is Rupees 4 per ton.

FUEL.

The Forest from which the supply of charcoal is obtained extends from Burwai to Chandghur, on the Nurbudda, and northward to the crest of the Vindian range. Of this tract 144 square miles are within an available distance from the Works; 10 square miles of tree jungle on the south of the River are also within the distance we have calculated that we can profitably carry charcoal, we have therefore an area of 154 square miles of Forest.

The principal Trees of the Forests are:—

The Sallee	Boswellia Glabra.
„ Mhonee	Sterculia Urens.
„ Dawra	
„ Kheir	Acacio Catechee.
„ Saghwan	Tectona Grandis.
„ Ungun	Hardwickia Binata.

The two latter are useful Timber trees, and we do not cut them, but from the four others our charcoal is entirely made.

The Sallee is the most common tree, and with the Mhonee yields a soft and indifferent charcoal. The Dawra on the other hand is an excellent charcoal yielding tree, fully equal, Mr. Mitander thinks, to the Beech, the best in Sweden for this purpose. The Kheir also produces a hard wood, and we intend to use it for the Blast Furnace uncharred.

The yield of charcoal we find to be 35 per cent. of the wood by measurement and 25 per cent. by weight.

In Sweden from 48 to 75 per cent. is obtained by measurement, while by weight there is little difference from us. One hundred cubic feet of Swedish charcoal weighs about 900 lbs., while 100 cubic feet of ours weighs 1,400 lbs. As the consumption of fuel is estimated by measurement, this is an advantage to us, from which we may derive very great benefit; on the other hand, however, the residue of ashes from our charcoal is much greater.

Cutting and carrying the wood and burning it is now undertaken by Contractors at the following rates:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cutting and stacking wood per 100 cubic feet	0	6	3
Making 100 cubic feet charcoal	3	2	0

The carriage varies with the distance from Burwai. Charcoal brought from the extremity of our Works, 12 miles distant, cost Rupees 3-12-0 per 100 cubic feet for carriage, while from our nearest clearing it is brought for 15 annas: the mean rate therefore is Rupees 2-5-6. From these prices we arrive at the following estimate of the cost of 100 cubic feet charcoal:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
285 cubic feet of wood, at 6 annas 3 pie per 100 cubic feet	1	1	0
Cost of making 100 cubic feet of charcoal	3	2	3
Mean rate for carriage to the Works	2	5	9
Cost of 100 cubic feet charcoal	6	9	3

FLUX.

A Limestone is obtained within two miles from Burwai, and its cost at the Works is 1½ Rupees per ton uncalcined.

LIST OF BUILDINGS, &C., AT THE BURWAI IRON WORKS.

1. Superintendent's House and Out-Offices.
2. Engineers ditto ditto.
3. Charcoal Houses, three in number. Two 100 feet by 35 feet, one 75 feet by 35 feet
4. One Calcining and Lime Kiln.
5. One Blast Furnace.
6. Gas calcining Kiln.
7. Boiler and Blowing Engine House.
8. Casting House, 50 feet by 30 feet.
9. Carpenter's and Smith's Work Shed. 70 feet by 30 feet.
10. Fitting Pattern and Machine Shop, 120 feet by 25 feet.
11. Forges and Steam Hammer, 75 feet by 40 feet.
12. Rolling Mill, 70 feet by 25 feet.
13. Office and Store Room.
14. Two Wells with acqueduct to Furnace.

LIST OF THE MACHINERY.

1	Steam Blowing Engine erected for Blast Furnace.
2	Ditto ditto erected for Forges.
1	Steam Engine for rolling Mill Train.
1	Donkey Pumping Engine for ditto.
1	Steam Hammer.
1	Steam Pumping Engine.
12	Boilers for the above Engines.
1	One ton Crane.
1	Screw-cutting and turning Machine.
1	Planing ditto.
1	Drilling ditto.
2	Punching and shearing ditto.
1	Nasmyth's Blowing Fan.
2	Weighing Machine

Notices.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have conjointly commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name and style of GHELLABHOY HIRJEE & Co.

HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.

SEWJEE NANSEY & Co.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 20th October 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE having been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, is authorized to sign the name of the Firm from this date. We have opened a branch Firm in London, which will be under the management of our Mr. ALLARUKIA PEER MAHOMED.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOUSEN & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we have opened a Branch Firm in London, under the management of Messrs. ALLARUKIA PEER MAHOMED and KHODABUX MERWANJEE, who have gone by the Mail of 29th October 1863 as Merchants and Commission Agents in the name of our Firm.

AHAMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEEN.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Agents for Captain Shaw.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

G. STEEL.

Bombay, October 1863.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY next the 5th day of November 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration An Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1568 dated 17th October 1863, forwarding Copy of a Government Resolution on a letter from Captain Trevor, Consulting Engineer to Government for the Drainage of Bombay, suggesting that the Worshipful Bench be requested to appoint, as in the case of Water Works, some officer to represent them, with whom he could communicate and who could advise them on the merits of the proposals for the Drainage of Bombay, brought before them for consideration.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th Oct. 1863.

NOTICE.—MESSRS ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have instructions to submit for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, proximo, at the Godowns of Messrs. Leggatt and Co., in Rampart Row the undermentioned Stock of Wines and Spirits, belonging to Messrs. Gledstanes Coningham and Co., London.

The Wines have been lately imported, and are in perfect order and good condition.

This will afford a favorable opportunity to Regimental Messes and Clubs desirous of replenishing their Stock.

List of Wines and Spirits to be sold:—

No. 3.—Sherry, white seal.
„ 1.—Port, black seal.
„ 2.—Brandy, superior.
Champagne.
Moselle, Sparkling, and Still.
No. 2.—Claret, yellow seal.
„ 3.—Claret, blue.
Sauterne.
Tent Wine.
Geneva.
Old Tom.
Gin.

Bombay, 31st October 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CARTAGE OF GOODS IN BOMBAY BY THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company undertake the Collection and Delivery of Goods in Bombay (within a circuit of 3 miles from the Boree Bunder or Byculla Station) from or to the residences or godowns of the Consignor or Consignee.

The charge for the extra service will be 1 anna and 6 pies per Maund which will be added to the Company's charge for Carriage &c.

COTTON will be received for conveyance only on the condition that it be delivered in Bombay by the Company's Carts; but the sender may at his own option consign other Goods to be removed from the Stations by the Consignee's own Carts, or to be delivered by the Company's Cart. The rate will or will not include cartage according to the Sender's directions at the time of booking.

It is imperative that the full name and surname street, residence, of the Consignee be given by the Consignor at the time of booking his Goods.

The Goods, consigned for delivery by the Company's Carts, will, on arrival at Bombay, be delivered at the address of the Consignee at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. and the same will be despatched from the Stations for this purpose, if possible, the same day or before 12 o'clock at noon of the day after arrival.

The Consignee must provide Porters to remove the Goods into his godown or warehouse and pay the freight and other charges on delivery and sign the cart notes; otherwise the Cartmen are instructed to bring back the articles to the Stations.

The Consignee will not be allowed to cart the Goods from the Stations nor to interfere with them until delivery is made as above expressed.

Consignees are requested to write across the cart notes the cause of refusal when they return Goods to the Stations, and the Railway Company give notice that articles brought back for insufficient reasons will be subject to an additional charge for back cartage and for second delivery if sent out a second time, as well as the usual charge for wharfage during detention at the Stations.

Goods Consigned to be carted in Bombay by the Consignee's own carts must be removed from the Boree Bunder Byculla Station before 6 o'clock P M. of the day of arrival or before 12 o'clock, noon of the following day otherwise they will be subject to a charge of 3 pies per maund per diem for wharfage, or the Company (at their own option) will proceed to deliver the Goods by their own carts at the Consignee's door at his risk and cost.

Orders for collection of Goods in Bombay must be left at the Boree Bunder or Byculla Stations or at the Branch Offices in the Fort or Mandavie road, &c.,

W. R. HOARE,

Secretary.

Traffic Manager's Office Bombay Terminus, Oct. 29th 1863

BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT.—George Foggo, Esq., Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., George Inverarity, Esq., Limjee Manockjee, Esq., Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, Major Haggard, Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., Gavin Steel, Esq., Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq., and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously,—"That George Foggo, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner.

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864, inclusive.

That any Proprietor failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that all new shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., seconded by Major Haggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting.

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.—"That a Copy of these Proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also advertized."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., and seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then disolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that with reference to the advertisement published notifying the increase in the Capital of the Bank, the Directors have resolved that upon all new shares paid up before the 31st December 1863, interest up to that date be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 16th October 1863.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Menesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shricrushna & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

New Advertisements.

HAMS AND CHEESE, of good quality, just arrived from England per Ship *Glasgow*, can be had at Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., No. 6 Apollo Street. Price twelve annas per lb.

Bombay, 31st October 1863.

RAGOO SHAMJEE.

JUST RECEIVED per last Overland Mail of the latest fashion and make, of the best London Season. Ladies Rich Silk Mantles and Cloaks, Kid and Silk Gloves of all Colours, Cotton and Thread Stockings, Linen Collars, Garters, Fancy Muslin Boddices, Colored Berlin Wool of 12 thread with Canvas to Match, Childrens' Stockings, embroidered long Robe and Frocks, Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, Gentlemens' Collars of the London Season, as also Silk Scarfs of all fancy colours, Irish Linen for Shirt Collars, Scotch Lawn Prince of Wales Handkerchiefs hemmed, Masonic Aprons in improved Cases, as also Ribbons for Royal Arch and Master Mason's Clothing, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

2ND GRAND CONCERT

ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER 1863.

THE CHRISTY'S "Do They Think of Me at Home" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S "Drink the Cup of Pleasure" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S "Happy Uncle Tom" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S "Burlesque Polka" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S,—by particular request,—the Burlesque Italian Opera on WEDNESDAY.

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Seats can be secured for the 2nd Concert at the *Times of India* office.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved Seats)	Rs. 6
Stalls	„ 5
Upper Tier	„ 3
Pit	„ 2

Books of the words to be obtained at the door.

THE THIRD GRAND CONCERT

ON FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 12 o'clock (noon), Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, Pictures in Gilt and Maple Frames, consisting of "My Chicken for Sale" "Evening," "The Dawn of Love," The First Parting," "Cross purposes," "Childwood's Companions," "The Highland Shepherd's Home," &c., Silver Bracelets, Plated Ware, consisting of Candlesticks with Shades, Chamber Candlestick with Shades, few Pieces of White Mulls, Turkish Red cloth Butter Pots, Stationery, about 190 Gallons Vinegar, Japan Leather, Fancy Wall Papers, Saddlery, consisting of Gig Harness, Bridles, Reins, Girths, &c., 2 Cases of Brass wire, a few Cheese in Bladder, 2 Cases Fancy Flannel, 2 Cases Black Union Cloth Fancy Tweed, 3 Cases Fancy mixed Ditto, 3 Cases Check Melton, 2 Cases Black Superfine Cloths, and one Case Drab Venetian Cloth, 20 Pieces Colored Woolen Damask for furniture lining and few Silk Neck Ties, 2 cases fine White Lawn Handkerchiefs.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Tennant's Beer and Porter in Quarts and Pints, Cherry Brandy and Cherry Cordial in Pints. Sherry by Stewarts, in Quarts and Chillingworth's and Sons Crown Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen each, Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Cider in Quarts &c. &c.

N.B.—Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd November 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, next, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises by order of Jeevun Dadajee the mortgagee, and on account of late Manuel Lawrence Mendovea the mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Government Ground with a Dwelling-house or chawl consisting of three compartments built thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Vadachee Gadee in Banderwadee Street, and assessed under No. 62, standing in the name of the late Manuel Lawrence Mendoosa, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 488, and which premises are bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Jaitha Vullub, on the West by the Public Road called Vadachee Gadee Road, on the North by the two other compartments belonging to Damajee Pootajee Gatoe, and on the South by the house of the said Jaitha Vullub.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 16th November, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence 256 Middle Colaba, the neat and modern household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., of W. JOHNS, Esq., Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

TO LET.—A Bungalow at Lower Colaba, No. 275, opposite to the Electric Telegraph Office. Apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE, at BENNETT & Co's.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A powerful Grey Riding Horse, 14-1.
An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Do. Ledgers with index 5 do.

Letter Copying Books with Index.

NEW MALVERN DOG CART.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have now on hand for sale on commission only one very superior highly-finished English-built new Malvern Dog Cart, with imitation cane and wicker worked panels. Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd November 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their rooms, 20 Pairs of large size Looking Glasses, in Gilt Frame, 140 Boxes of Candles, 1 Cask of Cork Screws, 1 Cask of Beam Scales, 1 Cask of Tinned Wire for Bottling, 1 Cask of Iron Bolts, a few pair Coloured Cabin Lamps, Double Branch Wall Shades, &c., &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., AT No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT. (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, MILLINER.)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light, Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opera Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of first and second size Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson, &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hydrabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes, Furniture Chintz &c.

ALSO, on the 17th Idem, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel,) all the Carved Furniture, such as Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, Cheffoniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Racked, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses and several miscellaneous articles.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."

A small consignment of 50 Cases Vermouth, from the well known manufacturers "Noilly Prat & Co." at 16 Rupees per dozen. Apply to the undersigned.

A pair of very fast trotting large size Iron Grey Arab Carriage Horses, 6 years old, and very quiet.

A pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses. The property of R. PARTRIDGE, Esq. Apply to

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd November 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Tuesday, 3rd November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	98
Madras	30 days' sight	98¾
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	235 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	2 Disct.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	7 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	38 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	58 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	[exdiv 70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	168 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	35 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 prem.
Royal Bank of India	70	......	1 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	[ex-div. 53 pr. ct, pm.
Press Cos.			[ex-div.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs 10,200 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,000 pdf. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 33,000 [per share } pm.
Do. B „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 800 prem.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 700 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	4000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	25
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102¼
„ Loan 1835-36	95¼
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	114½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	„	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	„	106¼
Gold Leaf	„	16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

To *Liverpool* (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
„ (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 5s. 9d.
„ (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	No offers.
To Hull	No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (2nd Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 625 to 630
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 635 to 640
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 630 to 635
New Oomravuttee	„ 585 to 595
New Compta, (ready.)	„ 615 to 620
[illegible]	„ [illegible]
[illegible]	„ [illegible]
New Veeraval	„ 585 to 600
New Khandeish	„ 575 to 580
New Poratchee	„ 610 to 615
New Accote	„ 605 to 615
New Mangalore	„ 605 to 610

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 1,580.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs.	7 10 to 7 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guze at	„	6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black	„	32 to 33
and White)	„	39 to 40
Niger	„	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Nov. 2	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 1 Nov.
	Telegraph (s)	White	Surat 1 Nov.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To
Nov. 2	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Captain Groulie; Mrs. Groulie; Mrs. Rippet; and 146 deck.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—150 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Mr. A. Rojirs; and 110 deck.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat, began to load yesterday.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Princess Royal*, Anderson, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *Arron Brown*, Rojirs, bound to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 2nd November 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—2 cases Ivory, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., Bacherdass Ambiedass; 3 cases printed books, Ewart Latham and Co,

For Liverpool.

Aaron Brown.—120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass.

Summerlee.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Lady Havelock.—200 bundles gall, 100 cwt., Narron Wethowjee.

Euroclydon.—40 bales wool, 120 cwt.; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Pestonjee Jewanjee.

Flying Venus.—90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Sobhagchund Moolchund; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, Ramjee Khatesy; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Jairam Khimjee.

Camperdown.—1,000 bundles rapeseed, 500 cwt., Francopulo Agelasto and Co.

Orissa.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Hurridass Cursondass.

Sarah Sands.—151 bales cotton, 528½ cwt, Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hoseen.

Missouri.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

City of Brussels.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., N B. Mody and Co.; 1 case Bombay work boxes; 1 keg mango pickles, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Peel, Cassels and Co.

Salette.—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Goordhundass Pursotumdass; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Edendale.—700 bundles sursseed, 350 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck.

Helen Scott.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Khuttow Sewjee; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt, Govind Curpar; 210 bales cotton, 765 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Gourdhun Virjee.

Merchant Prince.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Annot Lyle.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Essa Momud Fazul and Co.; 15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Luckmedass Gopalldass; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Pera.—1,200 bundles mustardseed, 600 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Minnihaha.—52 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Tulluckchund Hokumchund; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Vulubdass Vusunjee.

Oriental.—105½ bales cotton, 369½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Goculdass Sakerchund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Damoder Ticumjee; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Camoder Jayehund.

Hahneman.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhicoo Babajee and Co.

For Havre.

Robertson.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Naval Brigade.—45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormomud.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

964 Ann Buckle, Lyle.
1408 Birmingham, Hare.
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
Charente (s).
2815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co. July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
578 Colonist, Gibson.
1045 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
441 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 26
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
848 Edwin Fox, Maclean.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.
480 Express, Piera.
949 Gertrude, Spedding.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 11
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1036 Marian Moore, Moore. Aug. 17
731 Percy Douglas, Hudson.
956 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 24
2346 Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co. Aug. 31
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 24
893 Sebastean Cabot, Morgan. Oct. 24
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
980 Southampton, Limstrong.
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co July 3
794 Sultanne, Sharp.
1744 Tweed.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 10
505 Yarra, Nairn.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1001 Algiers, Buchannan.
1209 Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.
847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1249 Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 23
1350 Bosphorus, Anderson. Sept. 29
766 Coromandel, Smith—Souza Pinto and Co. July 17
590 Ceylon, Hatham—E. Bates & Co.
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1130 Cicero, Alexander. Oct. 1
1478 Cimber, Copperboldt July 31
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 14
760 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. Aug 7
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. July 18
937 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1154 Frenchman, Galloway.
1346 Harmon des. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. Sept. 20
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
686 Iduna, Sandberg. July 28
1665 Lillies, Bell.
Malvern, Clarkson. July 17
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.
Montrose—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, Watting.
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co. July 28
1001 Otago, Masterton.
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1328 Princess Alexandra, White.
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1837 Queen of the Seas, Peters. Aug. 29
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 20
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1000 Roodee.
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.
1101 Shannon.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott.
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
697 Tomogonops, Poe.
982 Trenton, Walker. Aug. 26
1349 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1250 Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.
837 Vittoria, Martin.
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FROM LONDDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

989 Algiers, Buchanan. Oct. 1
1132 Caroline, Atheridge.
1598 Classmerden, Gibson. Sept. 29
840 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
1050 Glenelva, Williams—W. Nicol and Co.
1067 May Queen, Penni—Merwanjee, Mellissa. Sept. 29

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Baron Macauley, Cunningham. July 3
998 Diadem.
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

Enfield, Reed.

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890 Prince of Wales, Wincklers.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Hayes.
810 Fort Regent. Oct. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1055 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
1134 Epaminondas, Beasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
846 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladstone.
1744 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
867 Mogul.—Stoehr Priegor & Co. July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1647 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt.
1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471 Aoa.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1180 Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
813 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept 26
698 City of Benares, McMillan.
680 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn.
781 Myrtle, Warden. Sept. 25
Outram (s)—B. C & R. S N. & Co.

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM CHINA.

477 Good Success.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1094 Africa.
600 Aristidei.
467 Astero d, Gardener.
1402 Clydesdale.
826 Clymene.
1056 Day Dream
Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto and Co.
368 Faluca Satan.
1010 Latona.—Comber Sons & Co.
664 Mary Ann.
1189 Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.
1494 Renown (s). Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1239 Royal Alfred.
2035 Red Jacket.
905 Southern Rights.
1499 Steve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.

FROM MOULMEIN.

1020 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 30
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1049 Ocean Belle, Cohen & Co. Sept. 14
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon. Sept. 30
425 Rovena, Lloyd—Cohen & Co.
790 W. M. Peek—Cohen & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.

765 Faize Allum.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones.
738 Akbar, [illegible]. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes.
Chimera, Mott. Aug. 1
336 F. Bazil, Laws.
467 Fanny, Chase.
336 Frederick Basil, Laws.
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, June 3
Mudge, Stewart.
672 Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
857 Telegraph, Jones.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396 Briarley. July 15
548 Melody, Janes. June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall. Aug. 7

FROM THE CLYDE.

783 Assaye, Andrews. July 15
1254 Europa, Clark.
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
599 Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co. July 15

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of October 23, announced the arrivals of the *Seringapatam*, McTavish, from Muscat 22nd Sept.; *Mary Nicholson*, Freebody, from Mauritius 23rd Sept.; *G. F. O. Heyn*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

Arrival.—October 27, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steam Ship *Bengal*, Henry, from Calcutta 23rd October.

Departure.—October 27, Screw Steamer *Persia*, Greig, to Calcutta via Northern Ports.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 2.

Preston, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, Mhow and N. D. A., on duty, from Mhow.

Wray, Major J., Deputy Quarter Master General on duty from Khandalla.

Heythesen, Lieut. V., Staff Corps, on duty, from Munmar.

Hennell, Lieut. J. B., 18th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—November 2.

Fraser, Surgeon J. G., Medical Department, on duty, from Amednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 2nd 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

2. The Special Committee of Survey of which Major Muter, 21st Regiment N. I., is President, will reassemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Grand Arsenal to inspect and report on the condition of arms and appointments returned into stores by Her Majesty's 21st Regiment N. I.

3. A Committee composed as follows will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Quarter Masters Store of Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment to inspect and report upon the wicker Helmets in wear with the above Regiment and which have served the prescribed time:—

President.—Captain Barnes, 18th Regiment N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regiment, and Quarter Master 103rd Regiment.

4. The 18th Regiment N. I., has permission to fire ball and blank ammunition during the current month.

5. The 21st Regiment N. I., has permission to fire blank ammunition during the current month.

6. The Medical Committee of which Surgeon Major Trestrail, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

7. The 18th Regiment N. I., will furnish a party of one Naique and four Privates to escort by rail as far as Munmar and thence to Malligaum, ammunition to Neemuch.

Application will be made to have the guard relieved at Malligaum.

The Non-Commissioned Officer will attend immediately at the Commissariat Office for instructions.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 31st October 1863.

Lieut. C. Hay, General List, at present attached to the 3rd Regiment N. I., is appointed "paid doing duty Officer" Poona Horse and is directed to join forthwith.

Brevet Major F. Roome, 10th Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, vice Eden proceeded to England, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Royal Artillery (14*th Brigade*).—Lieut C. E. Bethune, Royal Artillery (18th Brigade), Lieut. E T. Pottinger, 56th Foot, Captain M. R. Eden, (Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army and 106th Foot. Lieut. R. D. Antruther to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

These Officers are not available for duty with Troops, and will, on arrival report themselves to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. C. Wodehouse, Quarter Master and Interpreter, 12th Regiment N. I., from 15th to 18th October 1863, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

28*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. O'Brien from 19th October to 18th November 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

3*rd Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Major F. J. Oldfield, Acting Commandant 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, from 29th November to 30th December 1863, in extension of Divisional leave.

7*th Regiment N. I.*—Lieut. E. Cunningham, from 1st to 30th November 1863 in extension to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

15*th Regiment N. I.*—Lieut. C. Douglas, from 15th October to 10th November 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Medical Establishment.—Hospital Steward.—Thompson from 20th October 1863 to 19th January 1864, to proceed to Bombay and the Malabar coast on medical certificate; this cancels the leave given in G. O. C. No. 874 of 21st instant.

Letter to the Editor.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE AND THE TIDES.

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, I observe it stated at § 96 of "A Proposition for the Main Drainage of the Native Town and Fort of Bombay" that "with sole at 2 feet below *ordinary* high water mark, the *extreme* back water . . would be—for 21 tides in the year, . . . a mean depth of 4 feet at outfall, and average duration of 1½ hour," and again, "the general *average* back-water in the sewer would be . . . two feet mean depth on sole at outfall, a mean duration of over three quarters of an hour, about 400 times a year." Now, without questioning the results derived from the Bombay tide observations for 1856 and 1858,—though those for 1858 are probably not the most trustworthy in the series,—I would ask how these average durations of the times of backwater in the main drains have been obtained?

If the range of a tide be 17 feet, it will *generally* reach a height of 13 feet at 1*h.* 50*m.* or thereabouts, before high water, and it will fall again to the same mark about 1*h.* 50*m.* after high water, giving an interval of 3*h.* 40*m.* or perhaps 3*h.* 50*m.* instead of 1½ hour, as quoted above. Similarly, if the range is 15 feet., the 13 feet mark will be made 1*h.* 20*m.* before and after high-water, so that then the water will, on an average be within the mouth of the drain 2*h.* 40*m* or say 2½ hours, instead of "three quarters of an hour, about 400 times a year." My numbers may not be perfectly accurate, but they are good approximations, and as the point on which they bear is justly considered of importance by the authors of the proposition, they may deserve their attention.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, 2nd November 1863. B.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 28th October, at Hurdah, Central Provinces, the wife of John K. Jacomb Hood, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 22nd October, the wife of Arthur Austin Roberts, Esq., C.B., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 22nd October, the wife of Mr. George William Pinto, of a son.

At Barrackpore, the wife of P. Dwyer, Esq., Ensign, Half Pay, 88th Regt., (the Connaught Rangers) of a son.

At Palamcottah, on the 22nd October, the wife of A. P. Shreenivassa, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

At Chandernagore, on the 21st Oct., Alice, the second daughter of the late R. H. Rattray, late B. C. S.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

[illegible] will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Postage:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0
„ 3 „	„ 2 8 0	„ 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. C.'s Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, (LATE SADASHEWGURH.)

The Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh), per steamer *Dalhousie* will be closed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GUADEL, &c.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 26TH OCTOBER TO THE 1ST NOV INCLUSIVE 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Vol. is No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
Oct. 26	29.831	29.718	77.6	86.3	74.5	77.7	+ 4	None,
„ 27	29.782	29.725	77.6	81.8	74.2	74.5	+ 2	0.62
„ 28	29.948	29.866	73.5	82.7	68.5	72.1	None.	None.
„ 29	29.995	29.866	71.7	85.5	68.0	73.0	„	„
„ 30	29.960	29.841	73.0	85.0	69.0	75.0	+ 10	„
„ 31	29.898	29.788	73.2	86.6	69.2	74.0	+ 8	„
Nov. 1			Sun	day				

Oct. 26.—Partially clouded, with nimbi; cirro-cumuli and cirri; lightning at night; rain after 11 h. 22m. P.M.
„ 27.—Clouded as before; lightning and rain at night.
„ 28.—Cirro cumuli scattered about horizon; dew fell at night.
„ 29.—A few cirri in the morning; dew fell at night.
„ 30.—Cirri and cirro-cumuli scattered about horizon.
„ 31.—A few cirro-cumuli in the horizon; dew fell at night.

CALENDAR—NOV.—1863.

Last Quarter	Tuesday	3d. 8h.	25.1m. P.M.
New Moon	Wednesday	11d. 0h.	50.4m. P.M.
First Quarter	Wednesday	18d. 17h.	56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon	Wednesday	25d. 1h.	52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	3	Holy Well Day.	6 2	5 25	3 41	4 6	Date 31st October. Time—8h. 2m. 41s 5
Wed.	4	Daybreak at 4h. 47m	6 3	5 25	4 37	5 11	
Thur.	5	Papist, C.—Gunpowder Plot.	6 3	5 24	5 49	6 26	
Fri.	6	Leonard, C.	6 4	5 24	7 2	7 36	
Sat.	7	Twilight ends at 6h 40m. [Trinity.	6 4	5 23	8 8	8 37	
Sun.	8	23d Sunday after	6 5	5 23	9 3	9 10	
Mon.	9	Mercury rises 4.57	6 5	5 23	9 27	9 47	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 3rd.—Long Parliament sat, 1640.—Second Canadian Rebellion, 1838.
Wednesday 4th.—
Thursday 5th.—Gunpowder Plot. 1605.—French Chambers dissolved, 1827.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854
Friday 6th.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.—Riots in Montreal, 1837.
Saturday 7th.—First Newspaper published, 1665.
Sunday 8th.—Milton died, 1674.—Destruction of Cabool by the British, 1841.
Monday 9th.—Address against Slavery by the Ladies of England, 1852.—Prince of Wales of age, 1862.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	Oct. 20	Kurrachee	Oct. 24
Agra	Oct. 27	Lahore	Oct. 24
Allahabad	Oct. 20	London	Oct 3
Australia	Mar. 25	Mauritius	Aug. 6
Alexandria	Oct. 7	Madras	Oct. 28
Bangalore	Oct. 21	Malta	Oct. 9
Calcutta	Oct. 24	Meerut	Oct. 27
Cape	Aug 3	Oudh	Oct. 24
Ceylon	Oct. 16	Punjaub	Oct. 17
Cochin	Oct. 14	Penang	Sept. 20
Delhi	Oct. 24	Rangoon	Sept. 16
France	Oct. 6	Suez	Oct. 6
Hongkong	Sept. 11	Singapore	Sept. 14

THE Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

In the Obituary list received by telegraph to the 10th ultimo, after the despatch of the Mail of the 3rd idem, we regret to notice the name of Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin:—the health of Dr. Whately had been declining for some time, and the intelligence received regarding his illness by the last two mails gave no hope of his recovery; he died in his 76th year, a great age for a man who has led such a life of thinking and working, but not greater or so great, as that of some men in the highest rank of public life, who are still taking an active and leading part in public affairs.

Dr. Whately was one of the most clear headed Englishmen of the present century, and undoubtedly one of the ablest divines of the Church of England within the same period.

In his University career he was one of the small band that made Oriel College famous, and gave a new life to Oxford itself, nearly fifty years ago. Copleston, who fought the Edinburgh Review in its "high and palmy days" in defence of Oxford teaching and Oxford Studies;—Davison, author of the only good work on the use and structure of Prophecy English Theology possesses, and one of the very few "Bampton Lectures" that have survived the ordeal of print;—Keble, whose Christian Year, displays the richest spirit of poetry, an exquisite perception of the beautiful in nature, blended in "living harmony" with the most pure and elevated Christian sentiments;—Hampden who was on two occasions the object of the fiercest controversies that have stirred Oxford and the English Church within the present century;—Arnold, the story of whose life and work, with his earnest spirit, and unquenchable love of truth, united to so much simplicity and goodness of heart, leavened and raised the tone of English teaching and English life as no other man in our day has done;—these, with Newman and Pusey at a later day, were all Oriel men, *the* Oxford men of their time, and amongst them, Whately was not the least.

In 1819 Dr. Whately published his renowned pamphlet entitled *Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte* which made a great stir on its first appearance and has never lost interest to the present time. It has afforded amusement to some readers, and perplexed others; but it is an unfailing source of interest to all who have ever read it. Whately published the pamphlet anonymously in the first instance, and never afterwards put his name to it, though there was never any doubt about the authorship. In reference to this pamphlet, Whately had been repeatedly asked to explain what he meant by it: good, well meaning people who thought little, were puzzled and perplexed, they knew not what to make of it; they only felt one result, anything but a pleasant one,—their difficulties were increased in determining how to weigh evidence and what they should believe. A valuable purpose of the pamphlet was served in leading people to weigh and consider evidence, but as to laying down a standard how evidence is to be determined, it is an impossible task, though it is every one's business on one's own responsibility to get clear convictions on what grounds they do believe. The logical or arguing faculty was always the prominent one in Whately's mind, and to this faculty the celebrated "Historic Doubts" is especially addressed.

In 1822, Dr. Whately, when still a fellow of Oriel, was appointed to a living in Suffolk, the Rectory of Halesworth, and married about the same time. The living was said to be worth £450 a year. Dr. Whatley's first publication of importance, The *Essays on some of the peculiarities of the Christian Religion* appeared in 1825 while he was still at Halesworth, and the substance of them were sermons preached at that place: the principal essay in the volume was indeed published separately under the title of *Scripture Revelations of a Future State, a series of Sermons* by a Country Pastor. The tone of fresh, independent thinking which the volume of Essays displayed attracted very general attention—and his frank statement of opinions on certain Theological subjects, so different from the stereotyped rut of ordinary orthodox teaching, caused the writer to be eyed with no little suspicion by a large body of the clergy of the day,—a body, which was contemptuously designated as only half-instructed, by Dr. Arnold when they raised a cry against his pamphlet on "the Christian Duty of conceding the Roman Catholic claims"—who doubted whether he was not half-heretic.

In 1825, Dr. Whately was chosen principal of St. Alban's Hall; and in 1831, the Whigs having succeeded to power, after nearly half a century's exclusion from it, with the exception of the brief tenure of office by "all the Talents" in 1806-7—they took the opportunity of a vacancy occurring in the See of Dublin by the death of Dr. Magee of putting Dr. Whately in his place, who had thus the honour of being the first man raised to the Episcopal Bench by the liberal party on their accession to office. In the interval between 1825 and 1831 Dr. Whately published most of the works by which he has since become so well known, and which have taken so high a place in the contemporary literature, of our time. *His Elements of Logic and Elements of Rhetoric*, both contributions to the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, appeared in a separate form in 1826 and 1828 respectively; the *Essays on some of the Difficulties in the writings of St. Paul and in other parts of the new Testament* appeared also in 1828; and the *Essays on the Errors of Romanism* in 1830. In this year he also became professor of political Economy in the University of Oxford, and published his Introductory Lectures on the subject in the following year, at the time he was elevated to the Episcopal Bench. Dr. Whately's Episcopal career amply justified the choice which the whigs had made. In the critical times of the Reform Bill era, when the liberal minded amongst the clergy might be counted by tens, and the bigoted by hundreds, he did important service. He gave the Ministry of Early Grey a steady and hearty, though thoroughly independent support, both in Parliament and out of it.

He was an advocate of every liberal reforming measure: he steadily supported the Reform Bill, and he went entirely with Lord Grey when he cut down the Episcopal Bench in the Irish Church in 1833, to nearly one-half, its previous number. The removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews,—which the accomplished Sir Robert Grant, who succeeded Lord Clare as Governor of Bombay, had the honour of first advocating in Parliament,—received from Dr. Whately at all times, zealous and intelligent support. His first speech on the subject in the House of Lords in 1833, was published in a separate form, and he continued to advocate the cause till 1858, when the exigencies of the Tory Government of Lord Derby required him to pass a bill on the subject which though inadequate and unsatisfactory on many grounds, still had the result of admitting Jews to Parliament. He was the principal author of the Government plan for National Education in Ireland which became law during the period of Lord Derby's (then Lord Stanley) secretaryship for Ireland, and to Dr. Whatley's management and influence, together with the effective aid of the excellent Dr. Murray the then Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was Ireland indebted for the efficient working for many years, of this most healing measure. In 1853 dissensions and changes in the management sprung up, and Dr. Whately resigned all connection with the commission with which has name had so long and so honorably been associated.

Of the Oxford tractarian movement, which covered the sky with the smoke it raised for a few years, Whately was the steady antagonist, and in some of the charges which he delivered during the heat of the controversy will be found effective arguments against some of the Tractarians worst errors. When John Henry Newman rode rough shod over Oxford in 1836, dragging the greater portion of the clericals at his tail, in his hot prosecution of Hampden, the present Bishop of Oxford being one of his eagerest tools,—Whately of course was strong in support of Hampden; but he was too far removed from the scene to do much of the fighting work—that was mainly done by Arnold, and he did it gloriously; his celebrated article in the *Edinburgh Review* for April 1836, to which Professor Napier gave the title of "The Oxford Malignants," in which Newman and Pusey are likened to Hophni and Phineas,—is a masterpiece of indignant denunciation. He gives no quarter, but in his direct, manly way, with his spirit fired at the infamous injustice of the proceedings of the tractarians, he exposes, denounces, and consumes. In the "agonistical" line there is nothing equal to it.

The Second Hampden prosecution ten years afterwards, though in some senses an imposing affair, was of a much quieter character, and did not make half the stir. The salient features in it were twelve Bishops and an Archbishop, making fools of themselves by their letter to Lord John Russell deprecating Hampden's appointment as a Bishop, in which they got so neatly snubbed in Lord John's reply,—the unpleasant business connected with the Bishop of Oxford, when after having signed the remonstrance of the other Bishops, circumstances led to his confessing that up to that time—he had never read Hampden's *Bampton Lectures*, which he had joined others in so eagerly condemning, but admitted having based his opinion entirely on Mr. Newman's pamphlet of garbled extracts published during the first controversy ten years before!—and the impudent attempt to oppose Hampden's appointment to the see of Hereford through quibbles in a Court of Law. Dr. Whately published a charge at the time of these proceedings against Hampden, containing some admirable remarks on the whole character of the controversy, and sarcastically exposing the means by, and the spirit in which, it was carried on.

Amongst questions other than theological which Dr. Whately has discussed, we should mention his labours in connection with the difficult subjects of "secondary punishment," and "transportation" he gave thoughtful attention to both questions, and his books referring to them, contain much suggestive matter in illustration of very enlightened opinions. While no churchman of the century paid more attention to the numerous, varied and onerous public duties pertaining to his office, hardly any writer of note, has displayed more literary activity in the same useful and influential manner. Besides his numerous acknowledged writings, Dr. Whately has contributed largely to contemporary periodical literature. He was an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and a noted article of his to that periodical on the novels of Jane Austen, was curiously enough appropriated by Mr. Lockhart as being Sir Walter Scott's, and published as such in the edition of Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works which Mr. Lockhart edited. The matter was only made known years afterwards by Dr, Whately quietly referring to it, in a note to one of his works.

At a time says Sir William Hamilton, "When Logic seemed in Oxford on the eve of following the Sister sciences of philosophy to an academic grave, a new life was suddenly communicated to the expiring study, and hope at least allowed for its ultimate convalescence under a reformed system" and this he attributes mainly to the publication of Dr. Whately's *Elements*. Great changes have occurred since this opinion was given, and though Hamilton does not rate the value of Dr. Whately's book or Logic very highly he has the highest opinion of the man himself and his writings generally.

Though Dr. Whately cannot he pronounced a great and original thinker and writer—attributes which fall to the lot of few in any age—he was, as we have already said, a thoroughly independent thinker. No writer of note was ever less bound in his own views by the opinions of others. It is indeed a curious characteristic of Whately—we do not say it is a merit,—that he rarely if ever quotes the opinions of other writers. Any one at all acquainted with Whately's works must have noted one singular peculiarity about them, his constant references to his own works and no others: or if he does refer to contemporary writing, it will generally be found that it is to Dr. Hinds or some other of his friends or pupils who had drawn their inspiration in the first place from the teaching and writings of Whately himself. His manner of annotating Bacon's Essays is another illustration of what we refer to. That greatest of English prose classics, is weighted with a load of illustrative matter, which is certainly larger in bulk than weighty in substance, and is too much spun out by extracts from the writings of Whately himself. Nevertheless it is refreshing to take up a volume of Whately's after being wearied by the wilderness of common place in which every branch of contemporary literature is flooded. There one always finds, if not always new ideas, at last old ideas put in fresh lights, old subjects handled in a free spirit of inquiry, with calm dispassionate judgment, and in a style matchless for the lucidity of the reasoning and the precision and accuracy of the language.

Dr. Whately was active in his day in promoting the cause of progress in its best forms; and a selection from his writings will have a better chance of living in our Theological literature for a generation or two, than any contemporary literature of the same class known to us.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Galle, 2nd Nov., 5 P. M.

Arrived Steamer *Behar* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 24th, and Penang 26th October.

In Japan no Political events have recently occurred, but the general aspect of affairs there is unfavorable.

The British Consul at Nagosaki had been informed by the Governor that large bodies of armed men were beginning to appear in the neighbourhood, and that he could not undertake to control them.

The Consul stated that in the event of any attack upon the foreign settlement, the Naval Authorities should fire upon the aggressors, and if the town suffered from the same fire, it could not be helped.

Numerous assassinations of native merchants have taken place from Yokohama.

The news is uninteresting.

Admiral Kuper is strictly reserved upon the subject of what is to be done next.

No intelligence of importance from Peking and the Northern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Malwa, 695 dollars.

Patna, 640 dollars.

Benares, 632 and a half dollars.

Exchange on Banks, four shillings nine pence.

First-class Private, four shillings nine pence half Penny.

On Bombay and Calcutta, two hundred and thirty-two rupees.

Steamers arrived from Bombay—*Indore* and *Behar* on the 6th, and *Shunlee* on the 11th instant.

From Calcutta—*Clan Alpine* on the 6th.

Shanghae advices are the 8th instant.

Malwa, 555 taels.

Patna, 492 taels.

Exchange on London Bank, six shillings one penny.

First-class Private, six shillings one penny farthing to half penny.

On India, two hundred and ninety-seven rupees.

Chinese cotton advancing.

Shanghae quotes here at twenty-three and a half dollars per pecul.

Ningpo, fine quality, twenty-five dollars, and twenty-five cents per picul.

Opium, business both here and at Shanghae, dull.

LOCAL.

The Telegraph office at Matheran was opened for the receipt of messaages yesterday.

The departure of the steamer *Tilly* for Kurrachee havving been posponed, the Post Office mails per that vessel will be closed this day, at 10 o'clock A.M.

We understand that Mr. John Marriott has resigned his post of Deputy Registrar of the High Court and Clerk to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch. Being already a member of the Bar, he will now practise in his profession in Bombay.

Mr. Charles D. Bentley is appointed Clerk to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch, in place of Mr. Marriott resigned.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers on the Colaba Parade Ground, to-morrow:—

1.	Overtuoe.—Der Freyschutz	By Weber.
2.	Air and Chorus.—La Favorite	„ Donizetti.
3.	Morning Star.—Waltzes	„ Labitzky.
4.	Selection.—The Bohemian Girl	„ Balfe.
5.	Second Set of Lancers Quadrilles	„ Laurent.
6.	Harum Scarum Galop	„ Cassidy.

God Save the Queen.

Bombay Mechanic's Institution.—The seventh monthly meeting of the Directors, of the Mechanic's Institute, for the year 1863-64, was held in their rooms, (over the Dock-yard Gate), on Saturday, the 31st October, at 5 P. M. There were present.—Mr. J. Colebrook, in the Chair; Messrs. Jameson; Jones; Firth; McKenzie; and Hurrychund Sudasew, (Secretary.)

The following gentlemen being duly proposed, and seconded were elected as members of the Institution.

Senior Members.—Lieutenant Leishman; Messrs. Summer; and Anandrow Hareshunker.

Withdrawn.—Lieutenant Stevens; Messrs. Dodds; Howard; Smith; Anderson; and Lovegrove.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey's Bag and Briefs:—The audacious fellow who made off on Saturday last with Mr. Anstey's bag containing some law books and briefs from out of his shigram, while Mr. Anstey was engaged in Treacher's shop, was caught on Sunday by the vigilance of the detectives, and the property recovered, with the exception of one book entitled "Comment on Indian Civil Code." The prisoner unhesitatingly admitted his guilt, and said he had sold all that he had taken to a borah for a rupee and a half, and as Mr. Anstey sets a value upon the unrecovered book, the Magistrate has deferred sentencing the thief until this day, in order, if possible, to obtain some clue to the whereabouts of the missing volume.

Cruel Treatment of a Child.—Mr. Constable Bell brought into the Fort Police Office yesterday, by desire of Mr. Forjett, a little Hindoo girl of about seven years of age, named Bhemee, and the daughter-in-law of Appa, a police office peon with whom she resides, and who bore the marks of scalds and burns on various parts of her body from head to foot; and altogether, the little creature presented the most wretched and miserable appearance, evidently caused by cruel and harsh treatment, and not from any natural cause.

From Mr. Bell's statement it appeared that one of the police sepoys observed one morning very early, a number of placards written in the Mahrathi character pasted in various parts of the street where the little girl resides with Appa, which detailed the cruel treatment and torture she was daily subjected to, both by Appa and his wife. This induced the sepoy to take down the placards and institute enquiries into the matter, and having found Bhemee in the miserable plight described in the placards, he conducted her to Mr Bell, who, in his turn, reported the matter to Mr. Forjett, and it was by his orders the girl was placed before Mr. Oliver, the Acting Senior Magistrate. The girl, however, said that she came by those injuries by a fall downstairs, and nothing could induce her to charge any person with having inflicted them. Under these circumstances the Magistrate said he could do nothing in the matter, subsequently, however, he ordered her to be sent to Hospital to be taken care of and restored to health.

Alleged Charge of Criminal Breach of Trust against the Chief Mate of the Steamer "Phlox."—Captain Moylan of the Surat Steamer *Phlox* yesterday laid an information against his Chief Mate, named James Hardey, for a criminal breach of trust. The information went to show that on the 20th October last, thirty-eight bags of treasure were shipped on the *Phlox* for conveyance to Surat by various merchants in Bombay, and out of a consignment of seventeen bags shipped by Lulloobhoy Moolchund, only sixteen could be found on board at Surat, when the consignee came for delivery. Mr. Hardey's receipts proved that thirty eight bags were received on board the *Phlox*, yet he could only deliver thirty seven; the bags of treasure were all the while in the treasure-room of the steamer, under lock and key, placed there by Mr. Hardey himself, the key of which place was in his sole custody, and that the missing bag contained five lacs of gold valued at five thousand rupees. A warrant was prayed for in the information, for the apprehension of Mr. Hardey, but his Worship stated that he could only grant a summons for his appearance, as nothing in the information went to show that Mr. Hardey had made away with the bag of gold, which might have been abstracted from the treasure-room of the *Phlox* by a thousand various ways without any criminalty being attached to that officer, and as there was not, at that stage of the proceedings, a tittle of evidence to show that Mr. Hardey had criminally made away with the bag, a summons only, and not a warrant, would be served upon that person to make his appearence at the Police Office.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 1*st November* 1863.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Fair.
Goa.—Fair, light E.N.E. wind.
Kolapore.—Fair, light N.W.
Kurrachee.—Fair and calm.
Surat.—Fair, northerly wind.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15*th October.*

Sub-Collectorate of Colaba.—From the weather Report of this Collectorate it appears that the fall of rain throughout the Sub-Collectorate during the past monsoon has been abundant and seasonable. The season is favorable with the exception of a few places in Talookas Alibaug and Rajpoore and in Petta Beerwaree Talooka Ryghur, where crops are reported to have suffered but to a slight degree, by blight. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in a few villages of Talookas Alibaug and Rajpoore, with the exception of the lower of Alibaug where it was rather considerable. A few cattle were carried off by disease in the same village.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Railway Accident.—An Inquest was held on Saturday last, at Sion Custom House Chowkey, touching the death of a Hindoo woman named Jankee. It appeared from the evidence of one Pandoo Hurrychund, a time keeper at the works going on at Sion Hill, for removing ballast, that on the morning of the accident at about eight o'clock, he saw the woman at work, but subsequently he heard that the deceased had been overrun by the train coming from Bombay. There was no guard on duty at that place, or any one to caution people against incurring danger.

Verdict.—"Accidental death." The Jury are of opinion that where so many persons are at work, guards should be appointed to prevent people passing the rails except at safe times."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 31*st October* 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Subscriptions towards new Capital	„	2,84,000
Public Deposits	„	52,78,149
Other Deposits	„	1,49,37,919
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	4,34,897
Rest	„	7,35,230
Rupees...		2,68,95,195

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	56,13,787
Credit Accounts on do. do.	„	27,49,171
Bills discounted	„	1,02,62,377
Dead Stock	„	4,88,913
Balances with Branches and Agents	„	48,25,139
Govt. Reserve.—	„	12,78,149
Cash and Currency Notes	„	16,77,659
Rupees...		2,68,95,195

By order of the Board of Directors,
James Blair,
Secretary and Treasurer,

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

An increase in public Deposits of	6,20,397
A decrease in other Deposits of	50,82,044
A decrease in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of	71,864
An increase in the Rest of	8,284
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	11,07,780
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of	3,80,863
A decrease in Bills Discounted of	14,97,854
A decrease in Dead Stock of	128
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of	3,52,164
An increase in the Government Reserve of	6,20,397
A decrease in currency notes of	15,30,835

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Monday, 2nd Nov.*

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

The Deserters of the "Bates Family."—The three deserters, named Rowlands, Mitchell, and Marks, from the *Bates Family*, at Melbourne, were yesterday placed at the bar and charged with desertion.

From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that most part of the crew of the *Bates Family*, who had shipped in England for £2 10 per month, deserted her a day or two after arrival at port, which caused the ship to be detained there for ten days, as well as compelling the master to ship others at from £4 to 5 per month. The three prisoners subsequently shipped on board the *Summerlee*, and from Melbourne came on to Bombay when they were accidently discovered by the master.

The men had nothing whatever to urge in their defence, and his Worship sentenced each of them to imprisonment with hard labor for twelve weeks, to forfeit all their wages earned on board the *Bates Family*, as well as any clothes they may have left on her at the time of their desertion, and likewise any amount that is due to them for their services on the *Summerlee*.

An Important Decision.—Three lascars were yesterday prosecuted by Ferdinand Hugon the master of the Ship *Azzoparde*, of Port Louis, for having refused to do duty on board of that vessel, on which they had shipped themselves as articled seamen at Mauritius, on a voyage to Bombay, and there to be discharged, which voyage was not to exceed three months, a portion of which period remains unexpired.

The prisoners admitted having refused to do any more duty, as the ship's arrival in Bombay they considered had terminated their agreement, and were entitled to their discharge, although, the period of three months had not been completed. His Worship, however, was of a different opinion, and he recommended them to return to their duty until the three months had expired, observing to the prisoners at the same time, that, although they were bound to be discharged from the *Azzoparde* in Bombay, nevertheless they had signed that ship's articles for three months, which period they were obliged to work out before they became entitled to their discharge. That the master, however, could not take them away from Bombay and recommended them to go on board again and work out the unexpired portion of the three months, unless the vessel was going to sea again, when the master should discharge them and pay them their wages; but in the event of their persisting to refuse to return to their duty in all probability they would be sent to jail, and be subjected to a forfeiture of their wages. The men choosing the least disagreeable alternative readily consented to rejoin their ship.

A Sharp Detective and a Notorious Pickpocket.—A well-dressed respectable looking Mahomedan, named Gool Mahomed Noor Mahomed was yesterday placed at the bar charged with having picked the pocket of one Mr. Michael Joseph, of a pair of razors on the afternoon of Saturday last.

From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that Mr. Joseph had purchased two razors at Bennett's auction on the day in question, a few minutes before, he was dispossessed of them while he was examining some furniture about to be offered for sale there. The prisoner seems to be a notorious pickpocket, and constable Butters, who happened to be at the auction, at once suspected him as a pickpocket from his continually jostling against those who had gold guards hanging from their waistcoasts, or their pockets presented a bulky appearance and placed himself in a secluded spot from whence he could view all the actions of the prisoner, without being recognized himself. He had not been ensconced there long before he observed the prisoner very dexterously plunge his hand into the coat pocket of Mr. Joseph and abstract therefrom a case of razors; but before Constable Butters could come forward and seize him, Mr. Joseph feeling his pocket lightened, saw his case of razors in the prisoner's hand, which he threw down on being seized by the wrist by Mr. Joseph, and Constable Butters coming up the prisoner was taken into custody. He urged in his defence that he was a respectable horse merchant carrying on dealings to the extent of thousands of rupees, that a man in his position could not possibly turn pickpocket for a worthless case of razors which he observed lying on the ground and was apprehended for simply having pointed it out to Mr. Joseph. His assumed respectability and trade as a horse merchant, however soon broke down, as he was recognized by the police as an old offender and a jail bird,—and was found guilty and sentenced by his Worship to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

A Violent Assault.—Mr. Brewin, the second Mate of the American ship *Eliza*, now lying in Bombay harbour, appeared at the Police office yesterday, to answer to a complaint preferred against him by William Jones, a seaman of the same ship, for having assaulted him in harbour some three weeks ago.

It appeared that on the day the assault was committed, the crew of the *Eliza* were engaged in putting some of the dunnage in the hold on the 'tween deck beams, and Jones was one of the number so employed, but left off work for about five minutes in order to go to the head, and when returning again to work he was met in the 'tween decks by Brewin who accused him of having taken dock-yard leave, then pushed him towards the fore hatch and eventually struck him three heavy blows with a stick, one on the shoulders, and two on the head, inflicting three scalp wounds from an inch to inch and a half in length. The Defendant did not deny having struck Jones, and even produced the stick which he struck him with in Court, but endeavoured to justify himself by alleging that Jones was shirking from his work and when spoken to behaved insolently.

His Worship observed that nothing could justify him in assaulting Jones in the violent manner he did, and that by a stick which might have fractured skull, and under those circumstances he, his Worship, fined him oue hundred rupees, fifty of which would be given to Jones as some compensation for the injuries he had received at his hands.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

For Judgment.

299 Mooljet Goculdass *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others.

Cause for trial late Supreme Court file.

Kessowjee Lalljee *vs.* Johareemull Dulsookroy.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

132 Dewjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Mooljee Jetta and another.

241 Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and others *vs.* Dewalla and others.

308 Madhowjee Dhurrumsey *vs.* Dossa Kirpall and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

246, Jacinto Correa *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. (Part heard.)

136 Dulsookroy Ramlall *vs.* Geelaeram Nanuckram.

H. Gamble, Acting Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, the 2nd of November 1863.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 2nd November 1863.

(Before the Hon'ble Commissioner, Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight.)

In re-Tatia Damooderjee.

Mr. C. P. Cooper supported the insolvent.

Mr. J. P. Green, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, appeared for the opposing Creditors.

Mr. Green stated that the insolvent's schedule showed only one large debt which was that due to the opposing creditors and was made up of principal and heavy costs incurred by his clients in seeing the defendant who had put in a vexatious defence. An action had been brought by the opposing creditors against the insolvent in the High Court for money lent and advanced, insolvent denied execution of the note, and the case for the plaintiff's disclosed that they went to the insolvent's house and demanded payment of monies due to them. He took possession of one of the notes and denied execution of the other. His Lordship had ruled that the defence was a vexatious one and had given judgment for the plaintiffs. Mr. Green submitted that the schedule did not show one large amount of debt which would have forced the insolvent to pray for the Act:—it showed no debts due to him, save and except assets to the extent of Rs. 63, and he (Mr. Green) hoped that the Court would not allow a dishonest insolvent to seek the benefit of an Act which was framed for the protection of honest men. The present attempt of the insolvent was to get rid of a legitimate judgment and to defraud legitimate creditors. His application was for Mr. Leggett's costs in carrying out the plaintiff's case in the action decided by the Court, as also for the costs of the opposition, and he trusted that his Lordship would visit the conduct of the insolvent who was stated to be worth property for which he had given no account, by dismissing his petition or keeping him in custody for a time.

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Sir J. Arnould.—Your opposition then appears to me to be that the insolvent made a vexatious defence to the action instituted against him and is now trying to keep his property from his lawful creditors.

Mr. Green.—Exactly so, my Lord, and I may further state he has had subsequent dealings for which he has not accounted in his schedule.

Witnesses were then called to bear out the opposition, but as the father of the insolvent (Damodher Ballajee) was absent he was fined in the penalty mentioned in the subpœna.

Mr. Cooper then addressed the Court on behalf of the insolvent; he said that the insolvent was not proved by the evidence to have owned property, and that as he had already paid Marwarries a heavy amount of interest on the principal advanced, he hoped that the Court would grant the insolvent his discharge.

The Hon'ble Commissioner, in reviewing the opposition and defence, said that the grounds of opposition were principally that the insolvent had put in a vexatious defence at the trial of a suit before him, and had thereby endeavoured to withstand the action. His Lordship had a perfect knowledge of the case, and this was strengthened by a reference to his own notes. It was clear that the insolvent was a young man of extravagant habits living with two wives. The creditors who were Marwarries, it was also clear, were unknown to the father who is a wealthy man, and that they had advanced the money on the supposition that the father would pay the same. The case was first brought before the Police Court, then adjudicated by him, when he gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, and stated his conviction that the defence was vexatious. The insolvent now seeks, said his Lordship, the protection of the Court, this he cannot be allowed to do with impunity, and the Court orders that he be detained in prison on the Civil side for 18 months from the date of filing his Schedule.

Several rules *nisi* were granted in the course of the day and unopposed insolvents were discharged.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Monday, 2nd Nov.*

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Khakee Dossa vs. Alladin Peerbhoy.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 43 2 8, being the moiety of an amount of Judgment of Rs. 86-5-4, obtained by one Hajee Meerally against the plaintiff and defendant, and whereof plaintiff was obliged to pay the whole amount.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the plaintiff.

The defendant was unrepresented.

In opening the case Mr. Nusserwanjee stated, that on the 7th of September last, one Hajee Meerally had instituted an action for the recovery of Rs. 86-5-4, against the plaintiff and defendant. The case was tried by His Honor the first Judge, who gave a verdict in favor of the then plaintiff, Hajee Meerally, for the whole amount claimed.

It was then admitted by the defendant that he carried on business in partnership, and the services of the then plaintiff Hajee Meerally were engaged by him and Khakee Dossa. The Judgment was given on the 28th of September last, and as the defendant did not pay his half share of the amount of Judgment, the plaintiff paid the whole amount.

The defendant urged that he and plaintiff were partners. From the partnership account it would appear that a greater part of his share was expended in partnership transactions.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said that the present defendant kept the whole account of the partnership transactions.

His Honor.—The plaintiff paid the money as a partner?

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—The plaintiff paid the full amount of the judgment, and why should not the defendant pay the moiety.

His Honor.—The amount was paid on the partnership account.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—There were about six partners in the firm and the plaintiff could recover the contribution.

His Honor.—It was was liable for the plaintiff to bring an action against the defendant for one-sixth only. His Honor said that actions of this nature could be disposed of under the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, and read Sec. 36 out of it, which runs as follows:—

"Whenever any plaintiff shall have any demand recoverable under this Act, whether founded on contract or wrong, against two or more persons jointly answerable, it shall be sufficient if any of such persons be served with process, and judgment may be obtained and execution issued against the person or persons so served, notwithstanding that others jointly liable, may not have been served or sued, or may not be within the jurisdiction of the Court and every such person against whom judgment shall have been obtained under this Act, and who shall have satisfied judgment shall be entitled to demand and recover in the Court, holden under this Act, contributions from any other person jointly liable with him; and in all cases of misjoinder of defendants, the Judges may order the suit to proceed against such of the defendants only against whom cause of action appears, and may give judgment against them only, giving also judgment for costs for the defendants improperly joined."

His Honor under the the foregoing circumstances gave leave to the plaintiff to get the summons amended.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE NATIVE TOWN AND FORT OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

Gravitating Sewers.

1st. Southern Sewers. One from the junction of New Line Street and the Breach Candy Road; down New Line Street, on to the Esplanade, along the Esplanade Cross Road to an outfall near the present Slaughter House.

2nd. An intercepting sewer commencing in Chinch-Bunder 1st Row, passing along Don Tar 3rd Row, and Old Cazee Street, till it joins No. 1 on the Esplanade.

3rd. An intercepting sewer (northern), commencing in Chinch Bunder 1st Row, passing along Sultan Street, Foogla Tandal, over some vacant ground, on below the Jail, along Baboola Tank Lane. From the Baboola Tank Road it passes along the suburban ground west of the Sudder Adawlut, and then proceeds through the gap in the eatern basalt range (the same by which the Railway attains the shore) until it reaches in outfall at Waree Bunder.

Low Level Sewers.

1st. Main low level sewer, commencing at the junction of the Bhooleshwar and Parell Roads, proceeding down the latter as far as the Grant College where it turns to the east, and through the gap mentioned in last paragraph, reaches the pumping station at Warree Bunder.

2nd. Erskine Road branch, commencing at Cowasjee Patel's Tank, passing along Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, Erskine Road, and joining the main sewer in the Parell Road.

3rd. Grant Road branch, commencing at the junction of the Chunam Kiln and Grant Roads, proceeding down the Grant and Obelisk Roads to its junction with the main sewer in the Parell road.

4th. Bellasis Road branch, commencing opposite the Club House, proceeding along the Ballasis Road, Mussooba district, crossing the Parell Road, and joining the main sewer below the Sudder Adawlut.

Another branch will be eventually required from the village of Byculla and Sindalpara.

103. In the gravitating sewers we propose to carry off both ordinary sewage and rainfall.

In the low level sewers it is proposed to carry off sewage only, the rainfall being rigorously excluded from them.

The rainfall over the pumping area, we purpose to carry to the present sluices, in the present sewers, and to discharge it into the sea as at present. We anticipate but slight difficulty in making this arrangement even where the new and old sewers intersect each other; though of course we are not now prepared to enter into any detail.

104. The ordinary sewage from the low level district we propose to pump up into two or more covered reservoirs, of such capacity as will receive all the sewage that can accumulate, at the maximum flow during eight hours.

These reservoirs will communicate by large iron pipes, with the open harbour; the outlets of the pipes being taken down as far below low water-mark as may be found practicable. The contents of these reservoirs, we propose to discharge every tide at the time of ordinary high wates-mark.

As a site for the reservoirs and pumping station, we propose to reclaim a sufficient area of ground, to low water-mark, near Warree Bunder.

105. To raise the sewage we propose to use pumps and steam power. The description of pump to be used we propose to leave to any English manufacturer,—the eminent Engineer Mr. Fairbairn of Manchester, for instance,—who is conversant with the subject. The Engines we propose to be of the Cornish pattern, on account of their superior economy in working when applied to the special purpose of pumping.

106. Such is a general outline of our design. We will now consider it somewhat more in detail, and then proceed to the various alternatives that have occurred to us, but which we have on consideration rejected.

106A. And 1st, The southern gravitating sewers: One along New Line Street—the other along Old Cazee Street, with a common outfall near the Slaughter House. Refering to Map No. 4 the sole of the first sewer at Slaughter House will be 2 feet below ordinary high water-mark, or at the reduced level 84·00. This sewer will extend to the junction of the Breach Candy Road and New Line Street, with a mean inclination of 1 in 500, and will drain back on each side within the limits of the area tinted green, the sole being at such a depth at each point in its length, that the collateral and branch sewers can be laid in at an inclination of 1 in 240.

The reduced level of sole at the Breach Candy Road will be about 91 50, which, allowing the necessary height for a *main* sewer, and thickness of road surface, brings the result out exact for the reduced level of ground.

107. It was an object of great solicitude to us so to arrange this sewer, that it should drain the more densely populated parts of Sonapoor by gravitation, but without trenching on the limits we have assigned to the depth of sole and inclination, we were unable to do so. Further examination and more accurate arrangements on a section may perhaps be successful in obtaining this desirable end. From the rapidity however with which the ground west of the Breach Candy Road falls to the sea margin, we have no very sanguine hope of success.

108. *2nd,* The intercepting sewer which joins the last mentioned from the north, opposite the entrance of Old Cazee Street, has its sole, at junction, at a reduced level of about 86·00, and with a mean inclination of 1 in 500, reaches its head in Chinch Bunder 1st Row, where it sole is at 92·00 nearly; which, with the required depth below surface, answers to reduced levels of ground. This sewer will intercept the whole of the rain fall from the western watershed of the eastern basalt range, for nearly half the length of the latter, of course in addition carrying off the regular sewage, and will drain back to the green tint; the collaterals as before being laid in at 1 in 240.

109. These two sewers, which have a common outfall, will take off the sewage and storm waters from about 150 acres of urban, and about 115 acres of vacant area; and so far as the population returns and our rough estimates can be relied on, will serve a present population of about 98,000 souls, and a prospective population thirty years hence of about 109,000 On the latter figures the calculations for discharge and capacity should of course be based. Neither of these sewers will be anywhere more than 13 feet below the surface.

110 *3rd.* The intercepting sewer commencing in Chinch Bunder 1st Row and passing by Foogla Tandal, the Baboola Tank Lane and the suburban ground east of the Grant College to the Warree Bunder outfall, will have the same level at outfall and mean inclination as the two sewers just described; and in like manner will drain back to the green tint with collaterals at 1 in 240. Its head will be at red. lev. 92·00 nearly.

This sewer intercepts sewage and rainfall from the broad and steep western watershed of Nowrojee Hill; and its lower portion will drain the small basin west of Belvidere Hill. It will drain an urban area of about 62 acres, and a suburban area of about 164 acres.

The present population to be served by this sewer is about 90,000; the prospective population about 127,000

111. We have intentionally taken a double outfall for the foregoing general line of drainage. One intercepting sewer might have been laid down from the Baboola Tank Road to the Slaughter House outfall; but not only must a short sewer have been put in under any circumstances, to drain the suburban area about the Mazagon Police Office, and the small basin near Belvidere Hill, but the large body of water which would be thrown into this single sewer in storms, led us to prefer dividing it. The surface of Nowrojee Hill, and indeed the whole urban area served by this line is exceedingly steep and perfectly nonabsorbent. The heaviest storm rainfall would, therefore be in the sewer precisely as fast as it fell; and when our limits height are so very narrow, the levels would hardly admit of a single sewer being constructed sufficiently large to deal with a storm fall of possibly 2 inches per hour for two hours together.

113. *4th.* The low level sewers.

With these sewers it becomes necessary to command the whole of the low lying part of the town proper, as well as Sonapore, Girgaum, and the vacant or suburban ground between the Girgaum Back Road and the Bellasis Road. The latter ground is now being rapidly covered with buildings in all directions and Girgaum is already almost urban.

114. Of course in a general system of this kind, the governing point for depth of sewer, is the lowest area to be drained and this we consider to be about the junction of the Grant and Chunam Kiln Roads, where in our trial levels, we obtained over a considerable area, a reduced level of 80·00.* To lay in a sewer, however, completely underground at this level, would add considerably to the lift at outfall; and we prefer assuming for the present, and in absence of detailed examination, that a sewer laid with its sole at 78·00, or only two feet below the surface of the ground, will be sufficient for carrying the house drainage (with which only these low level sewers will deal) from the whole of the area alluded to, which, it will be recollected, is on two sides, higher than the depressed central space. Such a reduced level at this head, will admit of a perfectly graduated system of inclinations which shall serve for the Sonapoor and Girgaum localities, while the total lift at outfall will not exceed 25 feet, and may be reduced, on further investigation, to 20 feet.

115. We have already shown why we propose to allow 1 in 750 as the mean inclination for these sewers, and starting with a reduced level of sole of 78·00 at the junction of the Grant and Chunam Kiln Roads, we obtain the following results: Reduced level of sole at junction of Bhooleshwur and Parel Roads 77·70, which by branches at 1 in 240 as before, would effectually drain Sonapore; the main branch for which purpose should run up Agiary Lane to the Breach Candy Road, where it should bifurcate (one secondary branch running along that road to the west, another to the east): Reduced level of sole at Cowasjee Patell's Tank also about 77·70, which would command Girgaum, as far as the Portuguese Church; the Grant Road branch would command ground up to the base of Malabar Hill: Reduced level of sole in Bellasis Road, should be made about 78·00; which would command all building ground up to Tardeo, and would serve nearly to the outside of the Race Course.

116 The present town districts lying immediately round and between these main branches, would of course be drained most effectually, with sewers of any inclination that might be thought desirable.

117. These main sewers would vary from a depth of 2 feet to a depth of 15 feet below the surface; and only in one spot, where the main is carried round the eastern range, below the Adawlut, will the depth exceed 20 feet, and the deepest parts will be in comparatively open ground, where there are no difficulties in the way of excavation.

118. We are aware that it may seem extravagant to propose such depths, when some feet less would suffice for the present town limits; but we have considered it absolutely certain that the ground lying between the Grant and Bellasis Roads will eventually become urban area, and that a rapid extension of population in Girgaum is not less certain. As the present is no palliative or temporary proposition, but a plan for the permanent and effectual sewerage of a town with a prospective population of 1,000,000 souls, and with a present population nearly equal to that of Paris; nothing but a large and comprehensive design,—a design that shall indubitably provide efficiently for the future extension of the town limits,—can be considered as answering ths given conditions.

119. Following the data of preceding paragraphs, we find the reduced level of sole at outfall to be about 65 90, or say 66·00. Deducting from this the depth of pump well, and assuming the upper reservoirs to be 10 feet deep,—half above, and half below ordinary high water mark,—we find, referring to this last datum as point of final discharge, that the average lift of the pumps will be about 24 feet.

120. These low level sewers would drain (house drainage only) a present urban area of about 777 acres, suburban area of 688 acres, and vacant area 455 acres. In all 1,920 acres, or exactly 3 square miles.

The present population over these sewers is 424,000; the prospective population 630,000. This last high number comes out by assuming that population has nearly reached its maximum density in the Fort, Market, and Mandwee Divisions; and that the principal future increase must be in Sonapore and Girgaum, and about Cammatteepoora and Byculla.

121. We have now to offer some figures on the sewage flow, and engine power required, and also on the capacity of the reservoirs.

122. We have hardly any data on which to base our calculations for sewage flow; but we will assume it on the basis of the water supply. This supply is, or will be, about 4 cubic feet per head per day, and under a properly regulated system of house drainage, nearly the whole of this should go into the sewers. For the heavy waste from wells—a great deal of which must either be evaporated or absorbed by the soil,—we will add one more foot cube per head per day. This will give 5 cubic feet per-head per day, on the prospective population, as the probable quantity of sewage to be provided for by the pumps. It will be perceived that this is a very rough calculation indeed, but we are only seeking approximate results.

123. In all towns there is bound to exist a period of maximum sewage flow, or a period considerably less than half the day, during which at least one-half of the sewage passes off. From very careful guagings made by Mr. Haywood in 1853 in the City of London sewers, it was found that in the eight hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. 4·89 per cent of the whole sewage was discharged, and these numbers are adopted in Mr. Bazalgette's design for the main drainage of London.

Mr. Conybeare in 1854 or 1855 made a very careful experiment in Bombay which also established the periodicity of our local sewage flow. This experiment did indeed bring out the singular anomaly that the period of eight hours of maximum flow in Bombay was between 5 P.M. and 1 A.M., while we should have supposed from the habits of the people that it would have been found to lie between 5 A.M and 1 P.M. However that may be, we have to deal with a period of maximum sewage flow, which we shall assume to be eight hours in length, and that in this time one half the total flow is to be discharged.

124. On our basis of five cubic feet per head per day, we find, as regards the prospective population, 630,000, that the total quantity of sewage per day = 3,150,000 cubic feet, quantity running per minute during maximum sewage flow, 2,280 cubic feet; and as regards the present population, 424,000, that the total quantity of sewage per day = 2,120,030 cubic feet; quantity running per minute during period of maximum sewage flow, 2·200 cubic feet.

125. Taking the weight of a foot cube of water (which sewage will sensibly approximate) we have, for the number of pounds to be lifted twenty-four feet high, per minute, during period of maximum sewage flow, on present population 136,4000 lbs.; on prospective population 203,360 lbs.: and reducing this total lift to the usual standard, we have pounds to be lifted 1 foot high per minute, on present population, 3,273,000 lbs.; on prospective population 4,880,000: and dividing these quantities by the customary unit of *nominal* horse power, or 33,000 lbs. raised 1 foot per minute, we have as power required.

On present population (nearly) 100 H. P.

On prospective population (nearly) 150 H. P.

126. This is the power absolutely required, but though it is well known that the indicated power of engines invariably exceeds the nominal power (occasionally so much as 50 per cent.), we should advise the provision of 3 engines of 100 H. P. each, for the prospective requirements; the third engine being in case of accidents. Three engines of 100 H. P. nominal, each, would probably be the most economical mode of applying the power. The engines to be the ordinary Cornish engine, in which the principle of using high pressure steam to the greatest extent of expansion possible, has largely economised the the expense of pumping.

127. The description of pump to be adopted we would leave, as before noticed, to the decision of some more competent man, as indeed we might say with reference to the engines. We believe Mr. Fairbairn of Manchester would be the best Engineer to consult on the subject.

128. The capacity and dimensions of the reservoirs need not detain us here. The peried during which the outlet pipes would remain closed would not exceed eight hours, and storage must therefore be provided for the maximum sewage flow during that period, this quantity being

	Cubic Feet.
For present population	1,060,000
For prospective population	1,575,000

and taking, for convenience of construction, the dimensions of each reservoir at 500 by 50 by 10* we find that, say, (4) four reservoirs of this size are required for present purposes, and, say, (6) six reservoirs for prospective use. These reservoirs would of course be covered and effectually ventilated.

The detailed arrangements of pump wells, inlets, and iron discharge pipes, we can hardly be expected to enumerate. We perceive them all clearly however, and require time only to produce them in the shape of working drawings.

130. The area of ground we propose to reclaim at Waree Bunder may be taken at about 500,000 square feet, or over 10 acres. This ground would require a harbour frontage of 500 feet, and would be reclaimed by a retaining wall 19 feet high, erected at low water-mark.

131. It only remnins that we make a very rough guess at the cost of the works we have mentioned. We will not produce any detailed figures as they would be utterly untrustworthy for any one but ourselves; but we may state that in the absence of drawings and all detailed measurements, we estimate as follows:—

	Rupees.
Gravitating sewers;—oviform sewers—half in cement—part in rock-cutting	3,00 000
Low level sewers, same construction, deeper, not much rock-cutting	7,00,000
Reclamation, and recovered reservoirs; and all outfall works, except machinery	6,30,000
Engines and pumps, including current expenses capitalized at 5 per cent	3,50,000
Sundries—ventilating shafts, side entrances —special arrangements	1,50,000
For the Town Total	21,30,000

(To be continued.)

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* About 9 feet below extreme high water-mark.

* 5 feet above ordinary H. W. M. 5 feet below the same line, in order to have a head over highest tides.

BENGAL.

A telegram we believe, has been received in this city announcing a cyclone off the Madras coast. Timely warning of its approach having been signalled, all the vessels in the roads were enabled to run out to sea, with the exception of the *Punjab*, which was driven ashore. The sudden and heavy fall of the barometer for some days previously had predicted the advent of a gale.—*Hurkaru, Oct. 24.*

We believe that H. M.'s 88th Regiment, Connaught Rangers, now in Central India, is the Corps selected to go round in the Steamer *Nubia* to China, there to replace H. M.' 31st Regiment, sent home to England contrary to the intention of the Horse Guards.—*Englishman, Oct. 24.*

The government has issued orders for the dismantled steamer *Feroze* to be fitted for sea and coaled as quickly as possible, with a view to her proceeding round to Bombay at once; there, as we understand, to act as a kind of guard-ship in the place of the *Semiramis*, which, with another vessel of the late Indian Navy, is about to proceed up the Persian Gulf, on duty connected with the construction of the great telegraph line which is to connect England with India. We believe that the *Feroze* will be able to get away about the commencement of the month; and we hope that her presence will give confidence to the Bombay people; who it appears are uneasy regarding the defenceless state of their harbour.—*Id.*

RAILWAY SLEEPERS FROM AUSTRALIA.

(Mofussilite, Oct. 23.)

We have received a letter from a Gentleman who has been marching from Meerut to Allygurh, he gives us sundry information which will interest very many of our readers.

He tells us that the railway station house at Koorjah is admirably constructed, and reflects the greatest credit upon the energy and skilfulness of Mr. C. G. Hind. We have not the least doubt that what this gentleman has done will meet with the approbation of his superiors, and bring him to the notice of the Railway Company and cause him to be employed in some location where his talents may even more fully be developed. The rail is now within 12 miles of Bolundshuhur, so that we may expect that in January next, it will be open to that station.

The Railway Company appears disposed to put every shoulder to the wheel, and spare neither labour nor expense to accomplish the object they have in view—viz., spreading a net work of iron over the entire surface of the Indian soil.

The difficulties with regard to timber for sleepers, it seems, are likely to be overcome. Iron will be substituted, in order to facilitate and expedite the great work. Contractors for timber, therefore, had better not hold back and stand out for exorbitant prices; if they do they may find themselves very much in the predicament of the countryman who stood upon the banks of the river waiting until the stream had passed away. British energy is not to be overcome by any sort of extraneous opposition. Even in postal matters, under the guiding hand of Rowland Hill, notwithstanding the opposition, the poor were enabled to correspond with each other at the moderate cost of one penny, whilst the rich peers and members of parliament were stripped of their privilege of franking.

Sleepers? We want sleepers for the Railway in India. The voyage between Australia and India is now abbreviated, and the freight not very expensive for the conveyance of any sort of material, aud it can be managed for about thirty shillings per ton. Australia can, in a very short time, pour down the product of her forests to India, just as easily as she sends down her horses to thrash the Arabs. Saul timber! Can it be compared with iron bark, or even blue gum? If these timbers were sent down for, they would be brought up as ballast in any of the merchant ships; for both of these woods would do the duty of pig iron. Of course, no ship carrying such ballast could be waterlogged; for in the event of a crash—she would go down into the deep. New South Wales has supplied Great Britain with gold; it has supplied India with stations of excellent quality. What a curious thing it would be, if the colony should supply India with sleepers for Railways. She could do it very easily; her natural resources are as inexhaustible as those of Austria.

MILITARY LAW.

(Mofussilite, October 27.)

The reorganization of the various Departments of this vast Empire is undoubtedly a formidable undertaking worthy of the labor of Hercules, and since the convulsions of 1857-58, vigorous measures have been applied in the endeavour to establish the Government upon a firmer basis. But although we are now entering upon the 5th anniversary of the direct assumption of the Government in the name of our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, yet the machinery of State is still extremely faulty, the bearings are constantly becoming heated, (as is said of new engines) and very much remains to be done ere anything like high pressure can be applied. The Finance Department has of necessity received the chief and most earnest attention; and thanks to Messrs. Wilson and Laing and Sir Charles Trevelyan, the credit of Government is *rising steadily* in spite of Sir Charles Wood's annual "maresnests" exhibited to Parliament. But whilst the various Departments, Civil and military, are to use the sterotyped reply, "under consideration" that Department which is supposed to watch over the discipline and integrity of our army, has descended to that lamentable condition represented by Colonel Augustus Turner, in his evidence on oath, before the High Court of Calcutta.

The subject of Military Law is therefore by no means an uninteresting topic, and we proceed to offer a few remarks upon a letter of some merit published in our last issue, signed "Enquirer," under the somewhat uneuphonious title of "Whole hog or none"—a title which nevertheless conveyed to our minds the exact remedy required. There are many points in our correspondent's letter requiring elaborate exposition, but we only purpose at present to express our hearty concurrence in its general tenor, which most properly urges that amalgamation should "be accepted in its entirety, with the view of the receiprocal adaption to both armies, as far as practicable, of whatever was confessedly superior in the system of either, and peculiar to it."

It is not very many years since Sir Charles Napier styled the Bengal army "a debating society," a soubriquet due to the opposition with which his views and wishes were met by Courts-Martial which insisted upon having their own way in defiance of suggestions emanating from His Excellency who had made Military Law a study. Many of our readers will recollect the Chief's remarks upon the trial of an European soldier acquitted (in effect, although not actually acquitted by the Court's verdict) of the murder of a native sentry on his post at Umballah. The Court grounded their verdict upon old Law, to which Sir Charles replied, "he had nothing to do with the ancient acts of ancient Kings," and proceeded to expound the law as it then stood, but without avail, and the Law was cheated of its victim. Now it is notorious that Courts-martial are egregiously ignorant in the matter of Law, and as a rule are extremely indifferent as to the question upon which they are summoned to decide. The composition of these Courts appears to be unavoidable, and therefore, in our opinion, it is highly desirable that a competent Judge Advocate should conduct the proceedings But how many are competent? Perhaps some of our many friends will do us the favour to inform us, for our own knowledge of them is *extremely limited.* It lies in a nutshell, and how could it be otherwise? We have no desire to be personal, but we incline to the belief that instances are adducible where an Officer has been pitchforked into the department, when his abilities would have shone as Superintendent of Studs and that he was only made a ready fledged lawyer because his friends could secure him nothing better. Are we wrong in believing that Sir Hugh Rose is mainly indebted to his present legal adviser, because General Birch made the law his study, or rather his employment, for some years? All can Colonel [illegible] be much more than a scholist in law, seeing that it takes the best years of a life time diligently given tea profession that he entered upon without, as far as we have ever heard, any legal education?

We know that many officers argue that *law* is not wanted in Military Courts, but equity. We have also heard many argue to the contrary, and as a Member of the Bar we may be permitted to assert that Courts-Martial would be exceedingly benefitted by having properly qualified Barristers to conduct their proceedings, in lieu of the pseudo Deputy Judge Advocates General, who now bungle through the proceedings as nearly innocent of *law* as babes are!

But very few Officers appear in the painful position of a prisoner without an amicus curi in the person of a Barrister or experienced pleader to defend them, and surely, if such services are advisable in what we style the adverse state of the case, the Court would be manifestly strengthened in possessing in the Officer who conducts the proceedings, the knowledge necessary to meet the legal objections put forth by the Counsel for the defence.

We take serious objection to the constant opposition offered by Courts-Martial in revision of findings and sentences. The Commander-in-Chief is placed in a false position, for he has the alternative of confirming what he deems to be an unsuitable verdict, or of pardoning the prisoner. Much of this unseemly trial of strength would cease if Courts-Martial were ably conducted. The law would be propounded, the chaff would be thrown aside, instead of in many instances being unperceived, and the verdicts would carry weight respect and support, instead of being mere lotteries according to the whim and caprice of individual members. We do not understand, as "Enquirer" seems to think, that the law is administered in the British Army by legally trained Civilians, save and except in the person of the Judge Advocate General at the Horse Guards, who very properly holds a seat in Parliament, but we know and feel that solicitor's clerks are better acquainted with law than the impromptu incumbents attached to every Division of the Army in India, all of whom should be swept away. A most excellent innovation has conferred upon Officers commanding native corps, the power of holding summary trials in lieu of the effete Courts-Martial composed of Native Commissioned Officers. The effect has been most satisfactory, and until natives generally appreciate the code of honour, they are unsale to be entrusted with much power, and therefore we think that all offences now submitted to native General Courts-Martial should be tried by European General Courts-Martial where practicable.

The prisoners would far prefer it, and discipline would be materially benefitted. We hope that ere long the whole question of Military Law may engross the attention of Parliament. Nothing could well be worse than it is, and in mercy to prisoners, expedition should be a necessity. It is cruel to keep men months under suspense, as now generally happens. What chance have any prisoners now under trial of learning their fate before the end of the year? The Commander-in-Chief is probably now about entering Cashmeer, to row on the lake amongst the floating gardens, to visit the Isle of Chunars, to eat walunts in the "Bagh-i-Nusat," to climb the Tukte-i-Sooliman, to roam in the poplar a-venue, to review the Dogra army, and to scrutinize the Hurree Purbut fort. But poor John Brown and many other must be in their cells and many fresh prisoners must remain untried until His Excellency can find time to dispose of their cases. We do not grudge Sir Hugh Rose his holiday fairly earned, but we think some remedy should be applied which would render the law swifter as well as more safe. We shall probably revert to this subject at an early date.

THE BANGALORE AFFAIR.

(Hurkaru, Oct. 24.)

A very unpleasant affair has lately taken place at Bangalore, affording another illustration of the want of internal harmony that seems to be growing up in so many regiments of the British Army. While a cricket match was being played at that Station two Privates of the King's Dragoon Guards who were in the tent happened to quarrel, and one of them struck the other. Captain Ashe of the same regiment, though he did not see the blow given being disturbed by the noise they were making, threatened to put them both in confinement if they continued to be troublesome. On the next day that officer mentioned the circumstance to Captain Edlmann who was acting as Major, but the latter decided that it was unnecessary to take any further notice of the matter. The other members of the Club, however, seem to have been more nice than wise, and to have talked a good deal of nonsense about the impertinence of the fellow who presumed to strike a comrade in their tent. Captain Edlmann was thus induced to acquaint Colonel Pattle with what had passed, and on his representations the Colonel sent for Captains Ashe and Wadman, and reprimanded them smartly for their "gross neglect of duty." Now it so chanced that Captain Wadman was playing in the field at the time of the row, and, as we have already said, Captain Ashe did not witness the act complained of. These two officers, accordingly, wrote a calm statement of the case to the Colonel, who immediately retracted the censure he had cast upon them. Had the matter ended there, all would have been well. Captain Ashe, however, still felt himself aggrieved, and intimated to the Colonel that, unless some sort of reprimand were administered to Captain Edlmonn, he should not again play in the same Club with that officer. The Colonel, indeed, declined to take any further steps in such a ridiculous affair, but the Club Committee adopted Captain Ashe's views and addressed a strongly-worded letter of reproof to their President, Captain Edlmann. The latter forthwith submitted this communication to the General, who ordered the Committee to be placed under arrest for sending such an offensive document to a superior officer. The Committee consisted of Captain Ashe, Captain Day of the 66th, Dr. Henderson, 33rd N I., Lieutenant Logan of the Mysore Commission, Lieutenant Ouchterlony of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Kenny, Secretary to the Club: Lieutenant Logan, not being under the Military authorities, was, of course, exempted from arrest. Explanations have since been given, and it is said that Captain Ashe has requested that they may be laid before the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. SUMNER IN THE HANDS OF A FRIEND.

(Daily News.)

Mr. Sumner's speech, *in extenso* and in an authorised report, answers but too faithfully to the telegraphic account of it on which we made a brief comment last week. It is not only an utterance, but a disclosure which will be lamented by good patriots in America for a long time to come; and it will give almost as much concern to Englishmen who have the peace and welfare of both countries at heart. The topic was the most exciting that could have been selected at the moment, and the orator was the man who, of all American citizens, would be listened to on that topic with the readiest and most unreserved faith. Such was Mr. Sumner's opportunity for making or marring a good understanding between his own country and the peoples of Europe. He has employed it to lash the irritation of his fellow-citizens into rage, and to obscure and pervert the facts of history in the making, by looking at and handling them under the distortion of his own prejudice and passion. With his personal reasons or excuses for such imprudence we have nothing to do. It is not our business to account for the mistake of a man capable of better things. What we have to do is simply to repudiate Mr. Sumner's statement of the mutual position of England and the United States, and to invite his countrymen to study the facts of the case for themselves, before they believe, on Mr. Sumner's authority, that they are on the verge of war with England, through an appetite for war so keen in us that everything we have said and done for the last three years has been done to insult and injure the Federal government and people, and strengthen the hands of their foes. The mistakes, the glosses, the spirit of the commentary offered by Mr. Sumner, are singularly unsuitable to a citizen holding the office he fills; and if this speech really represents his views and his temper, the prospects of peace may be seriously affected by the powers of the Committee of Foreign Relations being placed in his hands.

At the very outset of his address, and before even specifying its topics, he speaks of England and France as having been "moved to intermeddle" in the American conflict. This is the keynote of the whole. He starts from the assumption that England longs to interfere on the side on which her sympathies are; and that her sympathies are with the Confederates. This being the basis of his exposition, the exposition is as incorrect in almost all its parts as it is erroneous in its origin. * * * It might have struck Mr. Sumner that if the disguised hostility of England, and her avidity for war, were so evident as he insists, it is strange that he should have been driven to make out his case by citations of incidents picked out of the history of many centuries, and pieced out by references to the speeches of individual members of one or the other House of Parliament within the last three years —members who may or may not represent more than their own opinions on the American war, but who are certainly no organs of the Governmen, It is unworthy of so grave an occasion to pickout all the foolish and spiteful things that have been said, done, or advised in any quarter and lay them at the door of "England," and use them to interpret the desires and intentions of "England." Instead of this, a statesman, or any fair minded citizen, would contemplate the course of the Government, and ascertain the kind and degree of support it derives from the people, and from his judgment and anticipations from this study Mr. Sumner declines this method. Where the course of our Government appears to disagree with his theory of British hostility, he takes a wrong view of the facts as facts, and quarrels with the commonest exercise of the commonest liberties, because they embarrass his speculation. An Englishman must not speak his opinion, must not discuss affairs, must not take any expressed interest in the conflict; because words and opinions are influence and influence is intervention. It really seems as if every comment on American affairs was, in Mr. Sumner's eyes, a challenge to war. Some of the silliest sayings of men who might not have known better, are quoted by him as international injuries in themselves, and as disclosing a hostile national temper which should warn Americans to prepare for war. Throughout the address "criticism" is audaciously treated as "intervention," "intermeddling," and "hostility," and Europeans, neutral as they are, must not express an opinion on what is passing before their eyes unless it is in accordance with what the North or Mr. Sumner's part of it—desires and prescribes.

All this is sadly childish; and it appears the more so because, when all else is said, Mr. Sumner tells us what his native Republic will be and do when her period of probation is past. Her citizens will then judge the world's doings everywhere, and give their opinions, decisions, and sanctions on behalf of the right, on all single as well as international occasions. In those days, citizens in one country at least, may have opinions and speak them. Meantime, Europeans must not "intermeddle" in that way, unless on the condition under which actual intervention is also declared permissible—that the intervention shall be clearly on the side of right and justice. If Mr Sumner's audience really did not perceive how this condition invalidates his whole scheme of international obligation, they are no fair specimens of the intelligent political audiences of the Republic.

The substantial question for Mr. Sumner to treat was—what England and France have done to create the "perils" which he announces to his countrymen. Because he wholly fails to comprehend the nature and duties of neutrality, he makes quarrels and sees dangers where none naturally exist. He does not see that our neutrality involved, as a matter of course, the acknowledgment of the respective parties as belligerents. He does not remember that as ships of both parties were actually at sea, there could be no delay in making the acknowledgment, because, in any interval, the ships of the one or the other antagonist must stand in the relation of pirates to the navies of other nations. If they were regarded as pirates, that was at once giving up all pretence of neutrality, by begging the question; and any admission that they were not pirates was recognition of them as belligerents. This simple view of our position and duty would really seem to be unmistakeble and incontestable if we had not before us whole columns of denunciation from Mr. Sumner for our sympathy with the South, and our malignant alacrity in mortifying and discouraging his country, cause, and people.

It is a strange delusion. It makes one wonder whether it is still possible that a republican legislator, now blined by panic, and perplexed by jealousy, shoulp even yet recover his sense and temper, and see the case as others see it. He says neutrality is a thing as delicate as a woman's honour, and should be equally above question and suspicion. But does he not see that it is the very fate of neutrality to be suspected and accused on both sides? He must know very well how far the South is satisfied with our neutrality—the last evidence of which is Mr. Mason's departure. The truth is, as Mr. Sumner will himsell perceive some day, that there are few or no instances in history of a neutrality so sincere, so sound, and so well sustained as that of England in this great strife. Some of the citizens wish one thing and some another; some have run risks for the one party and some for the other; but they have done this as individuals. Two or three members of the Government have dropped unwise words, and others have said excellent things; but their common action, as a Government has been such as to win the approbation and command the support of all the parties in the country. They and the country are averse to war. There has been no interference with the Americans; but, on the contrary, repeated and decided refusals to interfere. The cry for the recognition of the Confederacy has failed in Parliament and out of it; and it is scarcely heard of now. Such is our case. Mr. Sumner might be glad now if he had as good a position. His governor has we sincerely believe, neither desire nor fear of war with Engiand. Mr. Sumner may not have the desire, but he avows the fear. As panic-stricken people are apt to do, he has enhanced the danger he professes to dread. Instead of using his influence as the friend of many Englishmen to bring two peoples to a clear understanding, and the calm temper which arises out of it, he has nourished and propagated a delusion, and has applied all his powers of influence and eloquence to raise and kindle the passions of his countrymen against a nation which, if not accustomed to flatter, is capable of a sound and durable friendship with a people exhibiting such qualities as the tciiaens of the Free States are manifesting now.

SANITARY SCIENCE AND ITS TEACHERS, AS THEY APPEAR TO A PROFESSOR OF THE MANCHESTER ROYAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 3)

Sir,—I have this morning perused with some pleasure, and some disappointment, your report of what appears to have been in the whole an admirable lecture, delivered in the Manchester Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, by Mr. Alexander Somers, of Salford. I have, however, read with a little surprise, and more sorrow, the following extract:—

One of the popular fallacies of the present day, was that decomposing animal and vegetable matter was the chief promoter of zymotic diseases Hence legislators, philanthropists, sanitary reformers, and boards of health, had instituted a vigorous crusade against cesspools, duck ponds, pigsties, and all things else which the sense of smell declared a nuisance. By effectually removing these they vainly hoped to banish for ever a class of diseases hitherto so fatal to the human race, and thereby to increase the average duration of human life. Organic matter in a state of decay was only one, and by no means the worst, of those baneful influences which, by lowering the tone of the general health, assisted in predisposing to disease. Bad nursing, insufficient food, excessive labour, whether of mind or body, depressing and exciting passions, abuse of narcotics, to which infants in the manufacturing districts were subjected, in order that their fathers might drink and smoke, drunkenness and debauchery, each of these numbered its victims, enervated the mind, enfeebled the body, and hurried thousands prematurely to the grave. The members of the medical profession had a higher duty to perform than the mere treatment of disease. Their true mission was to be evangelists of health, always combating by their teaching and example the noxious influences that promoted disease, and shortened human life.

On reading such remarks, I can only say that, to my mind, the popular, fallacy of the present day is such opinion as Mr. Somers here expresses—namely, that any legislators, &c. vainly hope to banish for ever a class of diseases hitherto so fatal to the human race by instituting a vigorous crusade against cesspools, duckponds, pigsties, &c. which the sense of smell declared a nuisance. I must however, ask, who are the legislators, philanthropists, and sanitary reformers who pursue so vain a thing? And again, is the pursuit altogether vain? The inference conveyed or intended to be drawn from the remarks of Mr. Somers is that sanitary reformers, of the school indicated, are to be classed with charlatans and quacks, because they are said to set up cleanliness in place of or before medicine and other things which generally follow the execution of sound sanitary, works the removal of cesspools in particular. Mr. Somers may know some of the men who believe and teach that removing nuisances will banish all disease. I confess that, after a very wide experience amongst so-called sanitary reformers, I have never yet met such individual. Sanitary reformers do protest against cesspools and pigsties,—"duckponds" from the sting of the sarcasm. Mr. Somers must have read history sufficient to be acquainted with the state of Great Britain in former periods, when plague, sweating, sickness, and other such diseased prevailed; as also the works of such men as Meade, Lind, Pringle, Howard, and others; and Mr. Somers ought to be well acquanted with the sanitary defects of these times. Did these men vainly teach that a removal of foul matter—such as cesspools, duckponds, and pigsties—would cure all sorts of diseases? or only that such removal would tend most materially to give the patient and the medical man a batter chance against the deadly diseases in their most terrible forms? But, is it also true that, with the progress of civilisation, the abolition of cesspools, the draining of duckponds, the removing of pigstres, lighting, paving, scavenging, ventilating, and better cleansing, causes of disease have been removed and human life has now greater value? The Registrar General, in his returns, answers satisfactorily. Mr. Somers, no doubt, studies statistics, ancient and modern, and is aware of the vast difference in the length of human life where good sanitary regulations prevail. I fear, however, that the progress of sanitary science recently has not received much of his attention. The subject and its professors are evidently not to his mind; they only serve to point a sarcasm and round a sentence; hence his misapplied remarks. I wonder if Mr. Somers ever made a close and searching sanitary inspection of Salford, Manchester, and other Lancashire towns,—visiting the streets, courts, and houses, unformed, unpaved, and tainted by putrid refuse in foul cesspits,—inquiring into the general health of the inhobitants, and into the amount and character of the local diseases and the annual death rate? If not, will Mr. Somers undertake to allow me to be his guide on such inspection? If so, though much pressed with work at this time, I will go with him, and will undertake to show him undrained districts fouled beyond the powers of adequate description by cesspools; and I will also show him, in other places, sewered and drained districts, where all cesspools have been removed, and leave him to draw his own inferences. Because I will put trust in his own remarks, that he will abhor the stife of triumph and seek truth. The mission of a medical man is to be an evangelist of health; but he must first learn and believe, before he can teach with authority and with convincing power, simple sanitary truths.

Robert Rawlinson.

AMERICA.

(Home News, Oct. 3.)

GREAT BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

The following important intelligence was received in London by telegram on the morning of the 2nd October: —General Rosecrans has been defeated and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, after to day's fighting, by General Bragg, who had been heavily reinforced by Lee, Beauregard, and Joe Johnston. The following is an account of the first day's battle:—on the morning of September 19 the Confederate attacked General Rosecrans near Checamunga Creek. A fierce musketry engagement ensued, the wooded nature of the ground preventing the use of artillery. Early in the engagement the Confederates captured five guns of the celebrated Loomas Battery. Fierce fighting continued till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Federal centre was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder, pursued by the Confederates, who were however afterwards checked and driven back. The Confederates then drove General Davis's division back with heavy loss, capturing every gun of the 8th Indiana Regiment. Davis, however, succeeded in rallying his forces, and retook his guns. General Reynold's division suffered severely, but maintained its position. Palmer's division lost two guns; Van Cleve's division lost ground, and did not regain its position. A general fight continued until long after dark. At its termination both armies are said to have occupied the same ground as at the commencement. The Federals captured 10 guns and lost seven.

The following are the details of the battle fought on the following day:—The engagement commenced late on the morning of Sept 20. Soon afterwards General Thomas, holding the Federal left, called for reinforcements, and at noon was compelled to retreat. The second line of reinforcements with M'Cook's corps which was on the right, and intended as a reserve, was sent to reinforce Thomas. Van Cleve holding the front centre, and Crittenden's corps, were also ordered to the left, their places being filled by Davis and Sherridan, who had hardly formed in line, before the Confederate line burst and upon the Federal centre. This lasted 20 minutes, when Van Cleve on Thomas's right, gave way. Sherridan and Davis's corps broke in disorder, borne down by Bishop Polk's corps. Negley's and Van Cleve's division rallied, and held their places on the right and left of Thomas's corps. Davis and Sherridan late in the day rallied 8000 men and joined Thomas, who being cut off from the right took up an independent position, where be was reinforced by two divisions, and maintained a stubborn fight till after dark, retiring at night to Rossville, where he received orders to join Rosecrans, who was concentrating at Chattanooga. It is reported that the Confederates engaged Thomas again on the 21st, and it was doubtful if he could reach Chattanooga that night. There were indications on the night of the 21st that the Confederates contemplated a demonstration on another part of Rosecrans' line.

Bragg's army is variously estimated at from 70,000 to 96,000 strong. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is estimated at 12,000 men. 1300 Confederate prisoners have been sent to Nashville. Intercepted Southern despatches state that General Bragg captured 25 guns and 2500 prisoners. The total losses of the two armies have been roughly estimated at 30,000.

General Burnside is moving to reinforce Rosecrans. three hundred of Burnside's troops were surrounded on the 9th near Knoxville.

General Lee's and Meade's armies are confronting each other on the Rapidan.

News has been received from Charleston to the 20th September. It is reported that the Monitors were unable to pass up to Charleston. The erection of Federal batteries in Fort Gregg and Cumming's Point was proceeding slowly, on account of the annoyance from the Confederate batteries, which fired every 20 minutes. The Confederates were reported to be repairing Fort Sumter.

Considerable anxiety prevails at Washington respecting the probable recognition by France of the Confederate States. It is rumoured that so far back as December Napoleon proposed the Southern recognition in lieu of Texas. The Confederates declined. Vice-President Stephens tried to obtain a hearing for the South in Washington in July last, but was baulked. It is alleged that he is now on his way to Europe to negotiate the cession of Texas to the Emperor of the French.

POWER'S RAYS FROM THE EAST.

(Examiner, Sept. 5.)

Arabian Days and Nights; or, Rays from the East. By Marguerite A. Power. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

Miss Power reached Alexandria on the 1st of December, 1861, and quitted it, to return to London, on the 11th of April, 1862, a month or so of the time having been passed in Cairo. She went to avoid an English winter and to spend a pleasant holiday with some friends in Egypt. Her book shows how easily and agreeably an excursion may be made, even by a lady travelling for the sake of her health, to the furthest corner of the Mediterranean, and supplies those who are not willing or able to go so far with a capital sketch of life and manners in the great meeting place of the eastern and western races.

About everything that came under her notice Miss Power has something amusing to say. Even about an Egyptian monkey we have two merry pages, telling, among much else, how once she broke loose and "ate the greater part of a composition candle, a pot of pomatum, a quantity of tooth powder, and the remains of an unfinished dose of rhubarb, and all, apparently, unattended with the slightest inconvenience." But it is about womankind that Miss Power's information is most especially welcome. She is, doubtless, right in saying of Egyptian women that, "if their lords and masters saw them with our eyes, they would deem that safety lay *not* in concealment, for, sooth to say, they are about as ugly a set of women, looking only at their faces, as ever she was among;" but as long as they are kept in their present seclusion it is only from the reports of lady travellers that we can learn anything about them. Knowing this, Miss Power is particularly precise in her account of female ways and appearances in Egypt.

"I have been in many parts of the world. I have seen on their own ground all sorts of women, from the radiant daughters of 'the Howards' to the dusky North American squaws. But such fat women, and so many of them, I never saw in any land as those Levantine ladies thero assembled. Talk of Turkish women, fattened like crammed turkeys;—they are slim to these. The harems boast much flesh; you see among their narrow precinets many dames *bien nourries*; you find plump faces, redundant busts, ill-contained by the loose garment that covers them. Sturdy legs and punsy hands abound. But what is all this beside the vast proportions of those 'fat-fleshed' fair ones? it is Pharaoh's dream,—the lean kine and the fat kine."

Girls in their teens, we are told by Miss Power, are not too fat to be interesting, but after twenty the fatness becomes disgusting. "The bright dark eyes are imbedded, the hose is sunk, the smiling mouth is buried in swelling flesh; of neck there is no symptom; the head rests behind on a hump of fat, in front on a protuberance like the crop of a pouter pigeon." This description is given of a Greek woman resident in Egypt, but the wives of the Arabs and Turks, who with the Levantines are the chief dwellers in northern Egypt, are almost as fat; obesity, indeed, being apparently a necessary consequence of the harem-life, destitute of healthy exercise for either body or mind. At Cairo Miss Power was one of a wedding party at a Turkish house. Her account of the ceremony fairly illustrates the miserable training to which these poor creaturee are submitted, ond its effect in the deadening of all features of character beyond a certain childish avarice.

"Anything more strangely incongruous than the aspect of the place and its inhabitants it is impossible to conceive. The walls of the room were covered with an ugly common European paper, and the floor with a gaudy and equally ugly Brussels carpet. Round the walls were ranged a drawing-room set of two sofas and some chairs covered with dark-green silk. In the middle of the room stood a little round table, with a covering of the cheapest and most ordinary brown and white cotton print, trimmed with a coarse edging, such as may be bought in England for about a penny the dozen yards.

"At one end of the room three large windows, but sheltered outside with the carved lattice-work, looked into the garden, and all along this end was a divan of crimson and gold-coloured satin, while some large cushions of the same were placed on the floor. On these sofas and chairs some of the ladies were sitting; others were gathered up with their legs under them—not cross legged—the Turks, both men and women, generally keep their legs up on their seat, but rather tucked up than crossed—and others squatted on cushions and on the carpets, amid pipes and coffee-cups.

"Of these ladies truth compels me to state that few were young, still fewer at all good-looking. They were of all shades of complexion and casts of feature, one or two being nearly black with negro faces, while others were fair and had no Oriental type at all in their countenances. Not one, however, had the slightest freshness or brightness of colouring, and the weary listlessness of expression visible—in the slaves especially—was too marked to escape notice. Many of the older women were extremely fat, and so unwieldy, that when they sat down they had to be hauled up by some of their more active companions.

"I observed that the same incongruity which marked the style of the furniture displayed itself in the women's dresses. A few were handsomely attired; others wore a curious mixture of splendour and shabbiness; others were mere bundles of old clothes.

"The costume consisted, first, of the nondescript garment looking like half skirt, half trousers, wrapped loosely about the figure from the waist to the fret. This is a necessary part of every dress. Over this some wore a tunic of another colour and material. Sometimes the dress had a body to correspond, crossing over the bosom with large loose sleeves and very short waist. But in general a jacket, long or short, in some cases quite loose, in others fitting the figure pretty closely, was worn over an under-vest. The head-dress consisted generally of a little Cashmere handkerchief, black or some bright colour, and edged with gold or silver tinsel or spangles, pinned about the head; in some cases it was decorated with stars and other ornaments in diamonds; but some of the ladies, the old ones especially, had their heads tied up in anything that came to hand. I did not see a single turban in the harem. Loug hair seems much prized among these fair ones, and I was amused at the naïve attempts made by some of those who evidently studied appearance, to produce a semblance of it. I (being short-sighted) was struck with admiration at the two long thick plaited tails that fell low down the back of a lady handsomely dressed in rich lilac silk, trimmed with silver. But when the lady approached, I perceived that the hair which showed under her head-dress was black, while the tails were of a light brown.

That practice of eking out a scanty allowance of one's own hair by the addition of somebody else's is, if hair-dressers report truly, not confined to Egypt. We presume, however, that in England care is taken to let the real and the false be of the same colour. But to return to Miss Power's report of so much of the wedding ceremony as she and the friend she accompanied were present at. After a long time spent in the outer-room, where the European ladies were themselves the chief objects of interest, they were conducted into an inner chamber:

"At first, in the crowd and the sudden glare of light —for the outer-room, probably with design, was very dimly illuminated—I distinguished nothing in particular; but, on advancing a few steps, I suddenly became aware of what appeared to me at the first glance some glittering image or idol, seated in a corner of the room on a high triangular divan of state,, covered with crimson satin embroidered in gold.

"This was the bride."

"Immediately gilt and satin-covered chairs were placed for us within a yard of the divan, and directly in front of it; and the invitation, 'Shoof aroussa' (look at the bride), was given."

"I have seldom experienced so singular an impression as that which seized me on obeying the injunction.

"These she sat—a girl of sixteen, very beautiful, rich, in the full possession of her woman's charms—but no woman."

"For the time being, she was simply the aroussa,—a show, a sight, a thing on which to hang gorgeous jewels, gold, glittering stuffs, feathers, embroidery—nothing more."

"She sat upright, supported and surrounded by cushions, her legs tucked or crossed under her, her hands folded on her lap, her eyes drooped. This position she never changed during the whole time—about an hour and a half—that we remained there. I shall never forget the cold, handsome, scornful, weary face I then gazed on, nor the suggestions it conveyed to me of the struggles between the external and internal life some of these women must undergo, before they settle down into the usual routine of the harem existence."

"There was this young creature, passively and silently submitting to what any woman must have been a frightful peancen, physical as well as moral—submitting without a murmur expressed while her face was one persistent protest against the enthralment she was enduring, and which must have been inexpressibly painful, for her finely-cut closed lips were nearly colourless, and all her face was with the fatigues and constraint of her position, maintained drily during many consecutive hours."

"Her dress consisted af a pale-yellow silk robe, stiff and heavy with gold embroidery. Her head-dress was a mass of diamonds; at one side of her head were two feathers—a pink and an azure; on the other, falling on the neck, a dark-blue feather; while a sort of lappet, of some gold fabric, hung down on either shoulder."

"Roued her neck was a gorgeous necklace of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds, and, strange to say, on her chin, and on either cheek, diamonds were stuck in little clusters—I suppose with some paste or gums.

"In addition to the innumerable lights in the room, there was placed on the floor, on either side of the bride, a brass candlestick, between three end four feet high, containing a huge candle with flowers painted on it. Cushions and mattresses were laid around, and on these the ladies, coming and going, sat and chatted, their attention divided between the bride and us; while we stared, as it was evidently expected we should stare, at the unhappy aroussa, and discussed the fresh pipes and coffee that were brought. And now, by degrees, the tone of decorum that had hitherto prevailed began to relax. A third fat, shabby, elderly lady—the fattest we had yet seen—having imprudently squatted on the floor beside Mrs. R——, for the greater convenience of conversing and inspecting us and our dresses, finding it impessible to get ou her feet again by her own unassisted efforts beckoned to one of her younger companions to aid her in the operation; who responded by seizing her ankle and dragging her forward, displaying in so doing a leg of curious proportions. Considerable mirth was excited by this sally; and the dame, who good humouredly joined in the laugh, having been hoisted to her feet, a fourth fat, shabby lady took the place just vacated; and having called our attention afresh to the bride—who, but for the perpetual flashing glitter of gold and diamonds, caused by her respiration as the glare of light fell on her, showed no signs of life —she began to question my companion as to bridal customs and etiquette in England."

"This old lady, who, in addition to fat and shabby, was, as her subsequent conduct proved, so very jovial as to awaken a suspicion touching the use of stimulants, evidently considered that the answers indicated a veay backward state of civilization. Did they sing at the wedding? she inquired, beginning herself one of the tuneless monotonous chants of which Eastern song consists. No. She tossed her chin with an air of pitying contempt. Did they dance? and here, scrambling to her feet, she began a slow swaying, rhythmed movement, twisting her arms and her head in a manner that would have been graceful had some twenty years been taken off the lady's age, and some four or five stone from her weight, accompanying the dance with a slow song (to which, however, she gave anything but a "slow" expression, in the slang acceptation of the word) and a clapping of the hands in time to the measure. And now for the first and only time, did the bride indicate that she was a living woman, and not a deaf and dumb and blind and senseless image. At the first movement of the old lady, the shadow of a smile flickered over her fine set features and was gone; but when the song and dance actually commenced, the passive scorn of her face changed for an instant into an indignant sneer; up went the chin, still lower dropped the lids, and a little inarticulate sound, indicative of contemptuous impatience escaped her lips; then again her face became rigid. Meanwhile, considerable sensation was produced in the harem by the conduct of the old lady, and though some laughed, it was evident from the demeanour of the ladies in general, that they were greatly scandalized by the proceeding. But in vain. The dancer wavered and quavered or unheeding, addressing both dance and song especially to us, and, for the first time since my entrance into the harem, I began to acknowledge that there were cases where ignorance might be bliss; for there were evidently portions of the song so little suited to ears polite that seme of the women uttered exclamations of horror, and one or two covered their faces with their hands."

Then came the dinner, to which Miss Power and her friend were invited: "On entering the room where we were to dine, we were placed on chairs at the cotron-covered table, and at the same time an immense tray was brought in and laid upon it. In the centre was a huge turkey, dressed plain, though it looked too soddon to be roasted, and arround were ranged little dishes of pickles, salt, sugar, and other condiments."

"We had plates, and were moreover favoured with knives and forks, respecting the necessity of which Mrs. R——had overheard a quiet conversation while we had been in the bride's room. All the spoons were of tortoiseshell or ivory, with rather flat bowls, and we had each a large napkin. worked at the ends with gold and a small one, more like an embroidered pocket handkerchief. There was also Turkish bread, a sort of flat, soft tough roll, cut into morsels, but not separated. Having taken our platees before us, a slave grasped the wing-bone of the turkey, nicked the joint very neatly with a knife, took off the wing, and then with her fingers tearing off long strips of the breast, put them on our plates. As we held it wise to follow, as far as might be, at Rome the customs of the Romans, we ate, and instantly another dish took the turkey's place and then another and another, *ad infinitum*, with the most extraordinary rapidity."

"What the dishes were, or of what they consisted, it was impossible to say; and no order was observed as to the succession of meat and sweet dishes, the one replacing the other apparently at hazard. A tempting-looking white dish, we were told, was made of chicken, but on tasting it, it proved to be sweet and very sickly. It appeared to be considered a peculiar delicacy, and was composed of the white meat of chicken, cut up very small, brayed in a mortar, and then mixed up with a variety of other ingredients, sweet and perfumed."

"One or two dishes were rather good; but as, from their number and rapid succession, we could barely taste them (of some, indeed, we only took morsels on our plates which we pretended to eat for couretsy's sake), we carried away a highly confused idea of the component parts of the feast. At last to our great relief, dessert and a huge glass bowl, not unlike a globe for gold-fish but more open at the top, were brought in and we were invited to drink."

"As neither glass, nor cup nor any other convenience for drinking was supplied, we felt puzzeled how to accede to the invitotion, until large ivory and tortoisshell spoons or rather ladles, being produced, we were instructed to dip these into the bowl. This we did, and found the drink, which was clear ond almost colourless, a sweet, mawkish, perfumed compound, in which were floating small slices of banana and little stoneless raisins or dried cherries. A very few sips were enough. We wound up with some morsels of apple, which the slave who chiefly served us, had peeled and cut into little bits.

"So singular and embrassing a repast I never sat down to. The bold-eyed lady took her place beside me, and quietly removing my bracelet—a chain with a diamoned and enamelled locket—she, after examining it, folded her arms over the table and folded it in with them. On the other side, the old lady who had so distinguished herself in the dance and song, kept helping herself with her fingers from all the dishes, and as she had neither plate, spoon, nor napkin, the proceedings were not pleasant to witness. Only these two sat: but round the table crowded innumerable women, evidently curious to behold the spectacle of Europeans at feeding-time."

All this while my bracelet was in the hands of my determined-looking neighbour; and how it was to be got out of those hands was a question my friend and I debated in brief sentences while we ate. At last, seeing the locket peeping out of the closed palm, I ventured with the most insinuating smile I could command, to hold out my wrist, indicating the bracelet with my eye the while. But the lady was little disposed to surrender her prize so easily. She asked if there were hair in the locket, and on being answered in the negative, she calmly expressed a wish to have a lock of mine to put in it, and keep for a keepsake and tender souvenir! what excuse Mrs R——gave for not acceding to this sentimental request I hardly know; but the result was that, with a very ill grace, the lady restored the bracelet, and a moment afterwards got up and walked away in extreme dudgeon."

We have quoted so freely from this wedding chapter that we have no room for any of the other extracts from Miss Power's book that we should like to make. Much interesting information is given about the men of Egypt, their occupations, and their character. On political subjects it is to be hoped Miss Power is a less safe prophet and a less accurate observer than Mr. Paton, whose hopeful book about Egypt was before us a few weeks ago. "It is not yet fifteen years since Mohammed Ali went to the dust," we read, "and already, where European enterprise has not interferred, Egypt has fallen back from her convulsive start of feverish activity in to her old slumber, that only dreams of the past." Indolence, indifference, immutability, fatalism; these great curses lie on the heads of all, and never, never will be shaken off. Egypt, as far as Orien talism is concerned, is the land of the Past. Its grasp holds her fast and surely. Like her own khamseen, it comes slowly from the desert that has been a desert since the world began, and sprinkles the dust of ages in even layers over all things." yet Miss Power's own book gives evidence of a disposition to make many improvements upon the old bad ways long orthodox in all eastern and Mahomedan countries. Even in the treatment of women there appears an inclination to follow European fashions. The more intelligent people of Egypt are seeing that for women to be women, useful wives, and worthy mothers, they must be dealt with in an altogether different way. The women are beginning to demand, and the men are thinking of conceding, an unprecedented share of liberty; and when liberty is granted polygamy cannot long maintain its ground.

About Mr Buckle, whom she met at Cairo a few weeks before his death, Miss Power has a few sentences. "Talking was meat and drink and sleep to him; he lived upon talk. He could keep pace with any given number of interlocutors on any given number of subjects, from the abstrusest point on the abstrusest science, to the lightest *jeu d'esprit*, and talk them all down, and be quite ready to start afresh. The same untiring energy marked all he said and did and thought, and fatigue and depression appeared to be things unknown to him."

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6	months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 4	do.	2s.	0⅜d.
" 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.
" 2	do.	2s.	0⅛d.
" 1	do.	2s.	0⅛d.
	On demand	2s.	
Circular Notes		1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by a special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager o the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 30th October 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
GAS-UMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
On demand	2s.		do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.......... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays..........10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,163 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand		1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2·57 cts.	"
3 Do.	Do. ... "	2·54 "	"
On Demand	"	2·53 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand		} 2s.		
On Scotland	do.			
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		} 1s. 11½d.		"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 30th October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6	months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" " " " 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" " " " 2	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
" " " " 1	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland	On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ₩ cent ₩ annum.		
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."*

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 3 months	4	do.	do.
Do. Do. 6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ....11 per cent.
On other Securities ....12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do. 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Do. 1 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On demand	2s.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 26th October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2¼	Byculla	"	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur	"	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56
8	MAHIM	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10
9½	COORLA	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...
16¾	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...
20¼	Tannah	"	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	...
33¾	CALLIAN	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	...
	CALLIAN	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	"	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...
49¼	Wassind	"	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor	"	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee	"	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.										
				A.M.		P.M.					
	EGUTPOORA	Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
90¼	Nandore	"	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106¼	Deololee for Nassick	"	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	"	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136¾	Lassulgaum	"	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	"	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Nandgaum	"	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	Chalisgaum	"	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Kujgaum	"	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221¼	Pachora	"	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾	Mussawud	"	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250¼	Julgaum	"	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265¾	Bhosawul	"	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273¾	Warrungaum	"	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284¾	Nargaum	"	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	MULKAPORE	Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			A.M.	P.M.			P.M.				
	CALLIAN	Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor	"	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel	"	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...
62½	Kurjut	"	12 53	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.				
	KHANDALLA	Dep.	4 55	4 40	...	...	8 55	...	...	...	...
73	Lanowlee	"	5 15	5 0	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla	"	5 50	...	...	...	9 47	...	...	...	...
91¾	Tulligaum	"	6 17	6 0	...	...	10 17	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	"	7 7	6 50	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
112¾	POONA	Arr.	7 20	7 0	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	...
				A.M.							
	POONA	Dep.	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130¼	Jooroolee	"	...	9 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146¼	Kheirgaum	"	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152¾	Patus	"	...	10 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal	"	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188¼	Poomulwaree	"	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206¾	Jehwoor	"	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216¼	Keim	"	...	1 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227¾	Barsee Road	"	...	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¼	Marheh	"	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255¾	Mohol	"	...	3 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276¼	SHOLAPORE	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.								
	SHOLAPORE	Dep.	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20¼	Mohol	"	12 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	"	1 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48¼	Barsee Road	"	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	"	2 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	"	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87¾	Poomulwaree	"	3 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99¼	Decksal	"	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¼	Patus	"	5 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	"	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee	"	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163¼	POONA	Arr.	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.						
	POONA	Dep.	9 15	8 40	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Kirkee	"	9 30	8 53	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
184¼	Tulligaum	"	10 18	9 40	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
194¼	Kirkulla	"	10 42	10 6	3 28	...	...	...	...	...	...
202¾	Lanowlee	"	11 20	10 40	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	KHANDALLA	Arr.	11 35	10 55	4 20	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.						
	CAMPOOLEE	Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
213¾	Kurjut	"	3 41	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222¼	Narel	"	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...
234¼	Budlapoor	"	4 45	3 43	8 22	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	CALLIAN	Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
						A.M.	A.M.				
	MULKAPORE	Dep.	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
12¼	Nargaum	"	...	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
23¾	Warrungaum	"	...	...	...	10 22	...	...	...	...	...
31¼	Bhosawul	"	...	...	...	10 52	...	...	...	...	...
46¼	Julgaum	"	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...
59¼	Mussawud	"	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...
75¼	Pachora	"	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...
91¼	Kujgaum	"	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...
103¼	Chalisgaum	"	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...
129¼	Nandgaum	"	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...
145	Munmar	"	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
160	Lassulgaum	"	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...
171	Niphar	"	...	...	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...
190¼	Deololee for Nassick	"	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...
206¼	Nandore	"	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...
222	EGUTPOORA	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	10 0	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles	STATIONS.										
						A.M.	P.M.				
	KUSSARAH	Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...
230¼	Khurdee	"	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...
243¾	Shapoor	"	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...
247¼	Wassind	"	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...
257	Titwalla	"	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...
264¾	CALLIAN	Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	CALLIAN	Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	...
255¼	Tannah	"	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	...
259¼	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla	"	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	...
	Mahim	"	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	8 0
270¾	Dadur	"	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	8 10
274	Byculla	"	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	8 27
276¼	BOMBAY	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	4 40

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT, Palkies and Dhoolees......... Rs. 4 0 0 each. | THULL GHAUT, Dhoolees.......... Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring he Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 20th July 1863.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

BOOTS.—LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(Impervious to rain.)

French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
. . Rs. 8..............per pair.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff."

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILKS, in great variety, for Driving, Dinner, and Evening Wear.

Black Glaces and Rich Moire Antiques.

Wedding, Dinner, Carriage, and Evening, Lace, Tulle, and Fancy Dresses.

GRENADINE DRESSES.
(Pure White, Striped, Broche, or Plain.)
MUSLIN DRESSES.
ABERDEEN WINCEYS.
(For the Overland Route.)
Sealskin Cloaks and Jackets.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
Also the new Scarlet Gipsy and Abergeldie Cloaks.
New Silk Mantles and Jackets.
GARIBALDI'S.
(New shapes, various materials.)
Cloaks in every style and novelty for Carriage and Evening Wear.
RIDING HABITS.
RIDING HATS.
(The Pretty Horsebreaker.)
BONNETS
(In the latest fashion.)
Trimmed Hats, in all the new shapes. Children's Hats. Wreaths, Flowers, Head-dresses, &c.

WOOLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Amongst the recent novelties J. & W. WATSON & Co. beg to announce

GIBRALTAR RIB.
(Especially for Riding Coats.)
COMMODORE
(The new White Vesting.)

Fine Saxony Twills, in good shades of Drab, suitable for the Hills. Rs. 42 th Suit.

Large assortment of Fancy Drills.

JUNGLE SUITS. Rs. 20.

Messrs. W. & Co. have always on hand, a large stock of Accoutrements, and Trimmings of every description, necessary to the equipment of Officers in H. M.'s Indian service.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemen's HELMETS, HATS and CAPS in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.

They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil.* Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

Cocked Hats, for all grades in the Civil, Military or Political Service.

Business Announcements.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS. No. 1
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 5, 9, 10, 11, 11 B, 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco ; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe
Souchong
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} in 7 lbs. boxes and 1 lb. packet, expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and	Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2½ and 2⅛.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Targetta
	" Red, White, and Blue
Boxes of Puzzles	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Troco or Lawn Billiards	
Bowling Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	" Puff and Dart
The Tournament	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahadron or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	" Oxford University Boat Race
The Game of Squails	
" " Non Plus	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
" Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

LAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
Reading do.
Tent do.
Argand do.
Wall do.
Bull's Eye Lanterns.
Hand do.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography ; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Knolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endive.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butlers's deep Crimson Beet.	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Kail.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS.—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONET, Poona, and Mr. A. L. McKENZIE, Bombay.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort. and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, Limited.

Apply on the premises to
15th October, 1863. BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught,* in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen'

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship *Indian Queen,* best Virginia Tobacco, and a large quantity of Preserved Meats, of all descriptions.

Refrigerators or Ice Chest, and a quantity of Maps of England and Scotland.

QUININE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the ARRIVAL BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL, of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce Bottles, now offered for sale at five Rupees eight Annas and three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed by taking a large quantity.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex the Naval Brigade,* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Water Jugs, Elaborate Stands with Glasses for Gold Fish, Coojahs, with Covers, for cooling water and preserving it from dust and insects.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums for Drawings and Cartes de Visites, Portfolios, in great variety, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.

Patterns for Embroideries.

Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship. Gold Framings for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays expected) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium. Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK Red and Green.
Forms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

Business Announcements.

COFFEE ESTATES IN COORG

FOR SALE.

An Estate of about 320 acres in extent, comprising,

100	Acres Coffee, one year old.	
30	do.	do. planted this year.
150	do.	do. fine forest.
40	do.	Grass land.

Total. 320 Acres—With Bungalow, Coolie Lines, tools, and large Nurseries.

The elevation of the land is about 4,000 feet, and the Properties within two miles of an excellent Bandy Road.

Also, an Estate of about 200 Acres in extent ; containing three Lacs of Superior Coffee plants, of which about

100	Acres are in bearing
70	do. will be in bearing next year.
30	do. are forest and Grass land.

Total 200 Acres—With Superintendent's Bungalow, Lines and tools for 150 men, Bullock Carts and Bullocks.

The elevation of the land is about 3,000 feet, an excellent Public road runs through the Property, and the Streams thereon afford water power sufficient for working Machinery.

For further particulars apply to

Mangalore, 14th Oct. 1863. R. DAWSART & Co.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, A.D., 1838.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Accumulated Fund £700,000. Revenue about £300,000. New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices : The "With Profits" Rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

The SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced.

For further particulars, Forms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th October 1863.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSIGN MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.

JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.	
THOMAS BARTON, Manchester,	do.
JAMES MARSHALL, Stockport,	do.
THOMAS EMMOTT, Oldham,	do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport,	do.
THOMAS WOODS, Wigan,	do.
ROBERT PLATT, Stalybridge,	do.
H. LITTLEDALE, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.	
FRED STEINER, Accrington, Turkey Red Dyer.	
J. BUCKLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.	
JOHN MAYALL, Mossley,	do.
JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, Oldham,	do.
JOHN WALKER, Bury,	do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury.	do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton,	do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton,	do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester,	do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester,	do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.	
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.	
WM. WANKLYN, Bury,	do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham,	do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge,	do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, (Limited,) are prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of all descriptions of the most approved COTTON-GINS, HYDRAULIC and HAND-PRESSES, HORSE OR BULLOCK-POWER MACHINES, HAND-DRIVING WHEELS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hertford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester 12th Dec. 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do. do.	do.	1858	"	26.
2 Do. do.	do.	1860	"	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	"	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	"	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	"	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	"	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	"	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	"	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	"	20
Do. do. do.	do.	"	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	"	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	"	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Coguac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan,* a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 18th May 1863.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen
" " Ditto in Pints	11	8	"	"
" 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	16	8	"	"
" " Ditto in Pints	9	0	"	"
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	"	"

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	"
St. Julien Medoc	12	"
St. Estephe	10	"
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	"
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	"
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	"

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lena.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs.	36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	"	32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	"	32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	"	32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	"	17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	"	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	"	18	do.	pints
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	"	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	"	18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	"	36	do.	quarts
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.				
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs.	40	per doz.	quarts
Sparkling Mosselle 1st quality	"	35	do.	do.
Do. do.	"	18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	"	35	do.	quarts
Do. do.	"	18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	"	25	do.	quarts
CLARET.				
St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	"	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	"	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	"	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	"	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	"	16	do.	do
Do. Leoville Do.	"	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	"	35	do.	do

VOLKART BROTHERS.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

At 1¼ per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz :—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Goloshed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thorough y competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	"	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	"	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	"	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	"	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	"	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	"	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	"	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from... Rs. 15 to	"	30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to	"	60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	"	25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.

Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	"	30
Master Masons Apron	"	15
Do. " Sash.	"	15
Rose Croix Jewels.	"	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	"	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	"	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	"	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	"	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	"	14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay Market only, which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches, imported into this country and especially made for this climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

WANTED A CLERK who can write English well.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs	28
Do. Do.	best	"	35
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	"	36
Do. Do.	Carpet lined	"	40
Do. Do.	with Hood, best	"	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		"	32
Do. Do.	Do.	"	35
Do. Do.	best	"	38
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	"	40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	"	65
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	"	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 " Do.	"	15
Do. 1 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm	"	14
Do. 8 " Do. do.	"	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Bal, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5	0
Do. Double do.		3	12
Do. Youth's do.		3	0
Do. do. do.		1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.			

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT ; *To screw on Flat.*) *.* (CUT ; *To let in Flush.*) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea.... 10 8

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... " 14 to 17 0

SAFE with Patent Locks..........Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet — 6	long, 3½	wide, 2⅞	deep	each...Rs.	18 0
No. 00 — 7½	" 4½	" 3	"		20 0
No. 1 — 9	" 5¼	" 3¼	"		21 0
No. 2 — 9¾	" 6	" 3½	"		23 0
No. 3 — 10½	" 6	" 4	"		25 0
No. 4 — 12	" 7	" 5	"		28 0
No. 5 — 13	" 8	" 5½	"		32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 — 14½	long, 9	wide, 5¾	deep	each...Rs.	25 0
No. 2 — 15½	" 9½	" 6½	"		28 0
No. 3 — 17½	" 10½	" 7¼	"		33 0
No. 4 — 19	" 12½	" 7½	"		39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1 — 13¾	long, 9¼	wide, 8¾	deep	each...Rs.	23 0
No. 3 — 16¾	" 12½	" 11	"		30 0
No. 6 — 23¾	" 16½	" 16¾	"		45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16¾ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANO FORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSIC-BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.